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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

WESTERN USE OF NATIONALISM, ISLAM DENOUNCED

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Article by A. Kasymov, deputy chief, Department of Propaganda and Agitation, CP of Uzbekistan CC: "Increase Effectiveness of the Struggle against Bourgeois Ideology"]

[Excerpts] In the ideological struggle against the world system of socialism, imperialism has placed its main bet on nationalism. This is what the forces of reaction are counting upon to split up and divide the communist movement, to set the revolutionary detachments against each other. For this purpose they are striving to oppose national awareness to internationalism, to impart to the national consciousness of the peoples an anti-communist, anti-Soviet thrust, and to incite nationalistic feelings. In the struggle against the socialist community, world communism, and the labor movement imperialism utilizes all the varieties of nationalism--revanchism, chauvinism, and Zionism.

At present a definite relapse may be observed into the notorious "psychological warfare" against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The bourgeois press, while blabbing about the "freedom of information" and the "freedom to exchange ideas," in fact, have in mind the "freedom" to disseminate disinformation and slander.

Organized and financed through state and private channels, this "psychological warfare" constitutes a system of subversive activities, cloaked in diverse forms, beginning with the dissemination of leaflets, various types of literature, photo materials, falsified documents, and ending with the disruption of conferences, exhibits, and festivals, the organization of provocational "meetings," "symposiums," "demonstrations," etc.

Radio broadcasting occupies a leading place in the activities of imperialist propaganda. In the opinion of the foreign theoreticians, this is the most effective instrument of "psychological warfare." For example, the British newspaper THE GUARDIAN asserts that a good radio transmitter is worth as much as a nuclear-powered submarine. In the late 1970's and early 1980's there began in the West a unique kind of "radio arms race"--an increase in money appropriated for foreign broadcasting, an increase in the capacity and number of transmitters, as well as in the number of programs in foreign languages. Moreover, there is occurring a concentration of the efforts of the Western radio studios, increasing the volume of broadcasting, especially to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. If

in the late 1960's our country had beamed into it transmissions totalling 170 hours a day from 35 Western stations in 19 languages, now there are already 40 stations in 23 languages broadcasting 270 hours a day into the USSR. Recently there has been an expansion of broadcasting in the languages of the peoples of the Soviet republics of Central Asia and the other national languages of the USSR.

Utilizing the basest types of devices of lies and slander, the anti-Soviets have launched into a discussion of a non-existent "widespread opposition movement" within the USSR. Putting forth accusations of "infringing upon the rights of the individual personality" and "political liberties," the organizers of these slanderous campaigns sing hymns of praise to the so-called dissidents. Meanwhile, reality has demonstrated that these "champions of justice," while concealing their own anti-Soviet essence under the guise of fighters "for human rights" and "for the improvement of the Soviet system," as a rule, have actively cooperated with the foreign, diversionary-subversive centers.

Recently bourgeois propaganda has begun to pay a great deal of attention to presenting imperialism as a "friend of the Muslim peoples" and a "defender of Islam." The upsurge of religious feelings and the increase of political movements with a religious coloration have been brought about by a number of causes.

A considerable portion of the population in these states is bound up, directly or indirectly, with a pre-capitalist way of life, and there is mass illiteracy. In the Muslim traditions, customs, and institutions they see the normal forms of social daily life and consciousness, sometimes the only ones known to them. For many unfortunate, deprived people--peasants, the urban poor, artisans, student youth, workers and office employees, the unemployed, and declassé elements--it is natural to express their socio-political aspirations in a religious form, including a spontaneous protest against the yoke of imperialism and neo-colonialism. V. I. Lenin wrote that "an outbreak of political protest under a religious cover is a phenomenon which is characteristic of all peoples at a certain stage of their development." Imperialist interference, along with capitalist, neo-colonialist exploitation, also signifies an offensive against the moral-ethical norms of the working people, as developed within the framework of religious traditions. Under these conditions broad strata of the population in many developing countries find in Islam a form of protest against a way of life imposed on them from without with its bowing down to the Golden Calf, with its further deepening of the gulf between the rich and the poor, the creation and strengthening of a corrupt elite with its suppression of the progressive national culture, and with its preaching of violence and pornography.

Gambling on the Afghan events, Washington as well as Beijing are attempting to unite the reactionary forces in the Muslim countries under anti-communist slogans, to direct the feelings of Muslims into the channel of anti-Sovietism, and to set the national-liberation movements which are occurring in a religious form against the countries of the socialist community. Imperialist and Beijing propaganda has meticulously "proved" that the national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan, which was carried out in the interests of the common people, is "hostile to Islam," even though broad strata of the believers and the patriotically minded clergy support the new regime.

The Soviet Union was and remains a true friend of the peoples of the East. Expressing the Soviet Union's attitude toward the toiling Muslims of Russia and the East, V. I. Lenin wrote as follows: "You yourselves must be masters of your own countries! You have a right to this, for your destiny is in your own hands," After the October Revolution all the peoples of the former tsarist Russia, including those who professed Islam, solved the economic, social, and cultural problems confronting them and achieved such heights in their own development, prosperity, and stability as remain merely a dream for hundreds of millions of Muslims in Asia and Africa. By showing respect for the religious feelings of the masses, the USSR has extended the hand of solidarity and friendship to all Muslims fighting against imperialist violence and exploitation, for the right to dispose of their own destinies, as well as for liberty, independence, economic and social progress.

Our Motherland is a country of free nations and nationalities with equal rights, consolidated into a single, friendly family--the Soviet people, and it is getting ready to triumphantly mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The unbreakable bonds of brotherhood and mutual respect among our peoples constitute a great and all-conquering force, an inexhaustible, life-giving source of might and prosperity for our socialist Fatherland.

Our society is strong in its ideological and political solidarity, unbreakable in its alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and intelligentsia, the friendship of our peoples, united by the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and by the great cause of building communism.

The decree of the CPSU CC regarding the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR emphasizes that the party will continue in the future to do everything in order to increase and strengthen this unity and brotherhood, born of the October Revolution and confirmed by the victory of socialism. The efforts of the apologists of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism to shake up the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, to introduce dissension into the communist movement, and to split up the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community are doomed to failure. It must be borne in mind, however, that anti-communism will not lay down its arms of its own volition.

In the matter of the communist education of the masses and the creation of principled irreconcilability to all manifestations of an alien ideology an important role is played by the successful solutions of the problems outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan, the strengthening of labor discipline, and the observance by every citizen of the rules of socialist communal living. Overcoming private-property vestiges, inculcating in people an awareness of the basic unity of the interests of society, the group, and the individual--such is the soil which excludes the possibility of the penetration of hostile views and their disintegrating influence.

On the front of the ideological struggle there is no peaceful co-existence. In the sphere of ideology socialism and capitalism are opposed to each other. They are irreconcilable. To take part in the ideological struggle, to act in a Leninist way on the ideological front means to decisively defend the purity of our ideas, to form in all working people a class-type approach to all phenomena, and to strengthen their revolutionary vigilance.

Speaking at a meeting of the republic's ideological workers, candidate member of the CPSU CC Politburo and first secretary of the CP of Uzbekistan CC, Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, emphasized that it is necessary "to expose in a concrete and convincing form the insidious methods of hostile propaganda, to convey to the people of the Earth the truth about the first country in the world where socialism was victorious, about the historically unprecedented relations of unity and friendship among the peoples of the USSR. With these goals in mind we must step up the activities of the Uzbek Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Vatan Society, republic-level foreign broadcasting, the information department of the UzSSR Academy of Sciences, along with coordinating their work."

Not for a moment should we forget that nationalism has become one of the chief gambles of imperialism in its subversive activities and in the psychological warfare against genuine socialism. We must cut short all attempts at inciting nationalistic prejudices among individuals, use well-grounded arguments to expose the falsifiers of our country's history and that of the CPSU's nationality policy. At the same time we must clearly demonstrate the ineradicability of the national yoke and the inequality in the capitalist world, the plundering nature of the relations with which imperialism has bound the peoples of the liberated countries.

This work requires unflagging attention. In improving this work the party committees and primary party organizations have been called upon to be directly guided by the party directive that the education of the new man, the active, high-minded, highly aware builders of the new society, constitutes the front in the struggle for communism, on the victories on which both the course of economic construction and our country's socio-political development depend.

The ideological personnel ought to persistently master the Leninist art of political education of the masses, to speak in a simple accessible language, to set forth clearly the most complex problems, to put vital thought and feeling into each sentence. The duty of the party committees is to improve their information with respect to the topical problems of the CPSU's domestic and international policies and to improve the quality of classes within the system of political education.

For political warriors there is nothing more noble than to bring the word of the party to people, to know how to, in a genuine, Leninist, passionate way, convey to them the entire force of our conviction, to indoctrinate them in the spirit of fidelity to communist ideals, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism.

2384

CSO: 1800/462

INTERNATIONAL

OPPOSITION TO AFGHANISTAN WAR REPORTED IN BALTIC REGION

Bonn DIE WELT in German 4 May 82 p 7

/Report by Istvan Sander: "Afghanistan for the Afghans, the Baltic Region for the Balts!"

/Text Resistance to the Soviet system is growing in the three Baltic countries--Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania--occupied by the Soviet Union for 40 years. It is taking shape especially in protests against the deployment of young Balts as Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan.

For the past 24 months civil rights activists have laboriously searched cemeteries in the entire Baltic region to trace the graves of soldiers killed in Afghanistan. There are no official casualty figures for the war in Afghanistan. Relatives of dead soldiers are forbidden to publish death notices or obituaries. The investigators succeeded in finding definite evidence of 600 burials of soldiers killed in Afghanistan. Subsequently leaflets appeared all over the Baltic region, mainly in Latvia. They were directed against Soviet war operations in Afghanistan. One of these leaflets says: "Fathers and mothers! Our sons must not murder the daughters and sons of Afghanistan. Long rows of graves for Afghans, zinc coffins for us... Freedom for Afghans and Latvians! We must talk about that...let us do so!"

Following the spreading protests, the Soviet leadership ordered transports of bodies from Afghanistan to the homeland to cease. According to reports by soldiers returning to the Baltic countries on leave, all Soviet personnel killed in Afghanistan are now "either hastily covered with earth or left where they fall." Now only the bodies of officers are transported in zinc coffins back home, either in refrigerated cars or by air. The kinsfolk of Baltic soldiers killed in action receive only an official notification stating verbatim: "Lost his life in the exercise of his duty."

A report drawn up by Baltic civil rights activists on the basis of information obtained from soldiers returned from Afghanistan says that mostly non-Russian soldiers are deployed in Afghanistan. "Seventy percent of the approximately 100,000 strong army of aggression in Afghanistan are not Russians, although Russians account for 50.8 percent of the total population," claims the text distributed in the form of a leaflet.

It is also reported that fewer and fewer Soviet Muslims (Turkmens, Uzbeks, Tadzhiks and Azeibaijanis) are now deployed in Afghanistan, because some of them are said to have deserted to the Afghan freedom fighters.

An unknown association composed of representatives from all three Baltic nations has established contacts with the Hezb-I-Islami, one of the resistance groups in Afghanistan. Leaflets in four languages (Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian and Russian) invite Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan to stop fighting the Afghans. The Latvian text (brought back to the Baltic region by soldiers on home leave) states verbatim:

"Soviet imperialism oppresses and murders the Afghan people. Do think about it! Just like Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians, the Afghans wish peacefully to live in their own country, free of Russian domination. Do not aid the Soviet Union's imperialist policy! Help the Afghan people! Do not shoot Afghans! Do not lay waste their homes and fields! Leave your weapons and ammunition wherever they are accessible to Afghan freedom fighters. You will thereby speed up the approach of the hour of freedom. For Latvians, Estonians and Lithuanians just as for Afghans and the Polish people and all other peoples oppressed by the Soviet Union. The life of each Latvian is needed for a free Latvia. Afghanistan for the Afghans! The Baltic region for the Balts!"

11698

CSO: 1826/37

INTERNATIONAL

SOCIAL SCIENCE COOPERATION AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBSHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian No 3, May-June 1982 carries on pp 167-176 a 5500-word report titled "Multilateral Programs in the Social Sciences: The Results of Five Years." The report describes the current program of cooperation among social scientists in the socialist countries, the publications which have resulted from this cooperation and future plans for research. The article notes that current cooperation in research on the evolution of the social structure of socialist society has "great scientific, political and ideological importance."

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CSO: 1800/614-P

NATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT, FUTURE OF SOVIET NATIONS OUTLINED

Kiev FILOSOF'S'KA DUMKA in Ukrainian No 6, Nov-Dec 81 pp 15-22

[Article by I. P. Tsameryan: "Development of Theory of Nationalities Relations in the Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpts] The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union constituted an important stage in the advance of our society toward communism and opened up new horizons on this road. The entire proceedings of the congress and the documents ratified at the congress are permeated by the grand ideas of Marxism-Leninism and scientific communism. The powerful and indestructible fraternal friendship of all Soviet nationalities and ethnic groups and their internationalist unity, characteristic of a new historical and social community -- the Soviet people -- was given vivid expression in the congress decisions and in delegate speeches.

An important place in the congress proceedings was occupied by questions pertaining to the Leninist nationalities policy and development of ethnic relations in the USSR. These materials revealed the inseparable link between Marxist-Leninist theory and the practical life activities of the socialist nations and ethnic groups, analyzed the development of ethnic relations under conditions of mature socialism, and demonstrated the scientifically substantiated character of Lenin's nationalities policy.

Mature socialism genuinely guarantees the full, comprehensive prospering of nationalities and ethnic groups. It would be a gross mistake, however, to view the flourishing of individual nations as an end in itself, for comprehensive development of the economy and culture of each nation is possible only under the condition of fraternal cooperation, friendship and mutual assistance by all. There takes place in the course of this cooperation a mutual drawing together of all nationalities and ethnic groups in the USSR, one expression of which is an increase in features common to all of them in way of life, spiritual countenance, ways and customs. There exists an indissoluble interlink and unity between the flourishing of nationalities and ethnic groups and their drawing together. A leading role in this unified process is played by the drawing together of nations, which determines the direction and development prospects of socialist nationalities relations.

Further comprehensive flourishing of the Soviet nationalities and ethnic groups in indissoluble dialectical unity with their increasingly greater rapprochement -- this is the scientifically substantiated main line of development of nationalities relations in the mature socialist society. Flourishing and drawing together of socialist nations and nationalities is an objective law of development of nationalities relations in a socialist society. But this objective process does not take place spontaneously. Being scientifically perceived, it acquires a certain sociopolitical purposefulness. The party's Leninist nationalities policy unifies practical realities, the living fabric of the objectively logical process of development of socialist nationalities relations with the scientific, Marxist-Leninist theory of these relations.

"We are against tendencies directed toward artificial effacement of ethnic features. But in like manner we consider their artificial exaggeration intolerable,"¹ states the CPSU Central Committee Accountability Report. In all its activities, the Leninist party displays an example of a consistent combining of a respectful attitude toward ethnic feelings and the ethnic dignity of each individual with a campaign against such phenomena, alien to the nature of socialism, as chauvinism or nationalism, and against any and all nationalistic deviations. The party resolutely opposes petty ethnic narrowness, exclusiveness, isolation, ethnic selfishness and arrogance, which are sometimes expressed in localistic tendencies, attempts to sing the praises of a patriarchal society, in a non-class approach to appraisal of historical events, etc.

Elimination of all nationalistic manifestations is in the interests of all this country's nationalities and ethnic groups. An uncompromising campaign against them is an important direction toward improving ethnic relations, further strengthening of the fraternal friendship among peoples, and internationalist indoctrination of the worker masses.

On its nationalities policy the Communist Party, carrying out the behests of V. I. Lenin, takes into consideration the interests of all Soviet nationalities and ethnic groups, is very attentive toward their ethnic feelings and is solicitous toward satisfying their needs and requirements.

"It is the sacred duty of the party to indoctrinate working people in a spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, a proud sense of belonging to the unified great Soviet homeland,"² states the Accountability Report. The Communist Party and its executive bodies -- the CPSU Central Committee, the central committees of the Communist parties of the union republics, kray, oblast and other local committees -- are doing systematic work in the area of internationalist and patriotic indoctrination of working people and are opposing all manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism. An unrelenting campaign against these carryovers is an important condition for Communist indoctrination of Soviet citizens and strengthening the new sociohistorical, internationalist community -- the Soviet people. "And we shall continue to cherish the indestructible friendship, the sacred unity of all this country's nationalities and ethnic groups, for our invincible strength lies in this unshakable unity, in the tested and proven leadership of the party, and in firm faith in Communist ideals,"³ stated Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy in his speech at the congress.

Also inseparably linked with the development prospects of the Soviet socialist nations and nationalities along the road to communism is the future of the Soviet people as a new historic community. As we advance further along the road toward communism, there will occur further strengthening of the socio-economic and moral-political cohesiveness and unity of Soviet citizens in this community. Upon achievement of complete social homogeneity of society and its component nations, and with the building of communism, this community, while preserving its multinational character, will constitute an international community of Communist nations. The Soviet people, as a historic community of people, even in conditions of victorious communism in our country will not take on features of some kind of new, single nation. Looking into the future, one can assume that as the circle of countries in which communism emerges victorious expands, there will arise increasingly broader international communities, which encompass the peoples of these countries until the formation of a world Communist community of mankind.

Examining the development prospects of nations, ethnic relations, and their future, one must warn against two erroneous views on this question. One of these erroneous views is that there is already today allegedly taking place the process of merging of nations and the dying out of ethnic distinctions. The other consists in perpetuating nationalities and ethnic distinctions (that nationalities and ethnic distinctions will allegedly never disappear).

The process of coalescing of nations, that is, dying away of all ethnic distinctions, will indeed occur, but not in the immediate future, but after the victory and consolidation of communism throughout the world. This process must be examined dialectically, not metaphysically. The coalescing of nations will take place not by liquidation of various national values and cultural achievements of individual nations, or by their impoverishment and reduction to some faceless median standard which is identical for all. On the contrary, it will take place as a result of the highest development of all Communist nations, when they reach a level of prosperity, as a consequence of comprehensive drawing together, at which all the finest things they have created, all the achievements of their culture, and the summit of their spiritual countenance will become the organically integral property of each and every nation and nationality. At a certain stage of the mature world Communist society, as a consequence of achievement of the highest flourishing and drawing together of Communist nations, the process of gradual effacement of national distinctions will culminate with their total withering away, that is, the merging of nations. The Communist culture of the future will incorporate all achievements, all those valuable things which have been created by the labor of all nations and nationalities without exception. This culture will be a unique, extremely rich fusion of all cultural assets created by that time by the people of all nationalities, by all mankind.

FOOTNOTES

1. L. I. Brezhnev, "CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Current Party Tasks in the Area of

Domestic and Foreign Policy," in the volume "Materialy XXVI z'yizdu KPRS"
[Proceedings of the 26th CPSU Congress], Kiev, 1981, page 68.

2. Ibid.

3. PRAVDA, 24 February 1981.

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3024

CSO: 1811/23

NATIONAL

FUTURE EVOLUTION OF SOVIET MULTI-NATIONAL STATEHOOD SKETCHED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 18-31

[Article by I. I. Groshev: "The Communist Party's Implementation of Lenin's Nationality Policy"]

[Excerpts] The successful solution of the nationality question, which was engendered by the exploiter system, was one of socialism's greatest achievements.

The first example of its Marxist-Leninist solution was set by the CPSU. This experience in a multinational country with a large diversity in the social, economic, cultural, and political development levels of the nations, nationalities and ethnic groups is indeed universal. The theory and practices in the formation and development of a socialist type of national mutual relations, in the implementation of the ideas and principles of internationalism and in the tradition of the older generations have enormous ideological and political significance and serve the cause of communist indoctrination and the perfecting and strengthening of the peoples' fraternal cooperation.

The following major problems are examined in this article in accordance with the historical process for solving the nationality question in the USSR:

1. The elimination of national oppression and the establishment of the equality of nations on the basis of a Leninist nationality policy.
2. The creation of a voluntary state alliance of Soviet republics.
3. The overcoming of the economic and cultural backwardness of the formerly oppressed peoples. The assurance of the actual equality of the nations.
4. The fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the USSR-- the main result of solving the nationality question.

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The determining factor of the unity of the Soviet nations was the fact that they had acquired the uniform qualities of socialist nations -- qualities which condition their fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation. The working class --

the nation's leading force -- is solidly united with the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia. The multinational masses of the kolkhoz workers and the intelligentsia are standing in the international position of the working class and form a unified whole. The socialist social system and the Soviet way of life have introduced radical changes in the social, class and spiritual make-up of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia. Completely new national mutual relations have developed on the socialist soil. "... A great brotherhood of working people, who are united -- regardless of their national affiliation -- by a community of class interests and goals, has been born and become strong; relations, which are unprecedented in history and which we rightfully call the Leninist friendship of peoples, have taken shape. This friendship is ... our priceless property and one of socialism's most important and dearest to the heart of each Soviet individual accomplishments".¹ The moral and political unity, which has taken shape in accordance with law, and the friendship of the socialist nations has become the powerful motivating force of Soviet society and its all-round progress.

All spheres of social life are permeated by the friendship of the USSR peoples. This was demonstrated especially graphically during the years of the Great Patriotic War. The fascist invaders' calculations about the instability of the socialist nations' cooperation suffered a complete failure. The fraternal cooperation of the USSR peoples permitted the wounds of war to be healed in an unprecedentedly short time.²

The friendship of the peoples of the USSR completely affected the development of the virgin lands; the construction of cities, very large electrical power stations, and metallurgical and chemical combines; the building of canals and irrigation systems; and the laying of transportation trunklines; etc. The Soviet experience is a "graphic confirmation of Lenin's ideas about the advantages which a large centralized national economy provides in comparison with a splintered one. The merging of the economic capabilities and resources of all the republics accelerates the development of each one of them -- both the smallest and the largest. Union-wide management and planning have provided an opportunity to approach the siting of production forces in a rational manner, assured freedom of economic maneuvering, and permitted cooperation and specialization under which the over-all benefit exceeds by a great deal the simple arithmetical total of the components -- the efforts of each republic, rayon and oblast -- to be expanded".³

All the national regions and all the economic rayons and industrial installations of the country are now firmly linked with each other by hundreds and thousands of economic threads. For example, the Turkmen SSR receives items from 3,200 of the country's enterprises, the Yakutskaya ASSR -- from 5,000, the Kirghiz SSR -- from 6,000, etc. Complete units and items from 1,240 enterprises are being delivered to the Minskiy Motor Vehicle Plant; from 400 -- to the Kremenchugskiy Motor Vehicle Plant; and the Volzhskiy Motor Vehicle Plant is enjoying the services of 500 enterprise suppliers for the production of the "Zhiguli" model vehicle.⁴

The country's unified economic organism forms the material basis for the unbreakable friendship and comprehensive cooperation of the peoples of the USSR. The

powerful union-wide economy, the high level of work socialization, and the task of creating the material and technical base for communism are determining the new qualitative content of the fraternal mutual relations between the peoples. The unbreakable bond of all the Soviet republics and the economic rayons is graphically demonstrated in the specialization and cooperation of their economies. Territorial production complexes are a very important form for the organization and further development of the country's production forces. They are playing an enormous part in socialist reproduction on an expanded scale and are providing an opportunity to use favorable natural and climate conditions, mineral raw materials, fuel and energy, and biological resources with the greatest effect. Therefore, the CPSU is devoting special attention to the development of regional national economic complexes in the general production forces location diagram which has been developed for the period out to 1990. For the common interests, the growth of industrial production at breakneck tempos is being carried out in a number of union republics (Kazakhstan, Belorussia, Moldavia, and the Transcaucasus) where significant raw material and labor resources are available.

Scientific and technical progress, the revolutionized production forces, and the accelerated growth and improvement of production are contributing to the strengthening and all-round development of the USSR peoples' unity and friendship. All the peoples of the USSR are contributing to this progress. It is having a beneficial effect on raising the workers' social activity, it is involving them in production and technical creativity, and it is leading to mass innovations and inventions.

Scientific and technical progress has called to life the need for further social economic integration, improvements in the USSR's national economic complex, joint scientific efforts by the Soviet republics, and a broad exchange of technical accomplishments and progressive production experience. All this conditions the intensification of the many-sided inter-nationality bonds.

The CPSU is seeing to it that the planning system is improved and that the influence of the economic mechanism on raising production effectiveness and work quality in all the country's regions -- without exception -- is strengthened. It is concerned about making the bonds between the enterprises, which are located on the territories of the different republics, stronger; about a conscientious attitude toward the strict observance of technological processes, and about the production of high quality articles and items being supplied by cooperating plants. All this is expanding the sphere of activity of socialist internationalism and is tying together and strengthening the fraternal cooperation of the workers in the Soviet nations.

Under the favorable influence of internationalism's ideas, the USSR is developing in economic, social and cultural respects as a unified and whole organism, and the continuously stronger commonwealth of nations is an inexhaustible source for the Soviet country's common progress. During the years of constructing socialism and communism, a new historical society of people -- the Soviet people -- has arisen in our country on the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production; the unity of economic, social, political, and cultural life; Marxist-

Leninist ideology; and the interests and communist ideals of the working class. This society is primarily characterized by the unity of the classes and social groups which comprise it, the internationalization of the spheres of their social life, and the very close unity, all-round flourishing and steady rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities in the Soviet country.

The progressing internationalization of its spiritual life is contributing to the strengthening of the multinational Soviet peoples' unity. The Soviet socialist culture, which we have developed, is a multifaceted synthesis of all that is valuable from the cultures of our country's nations and nationalities and from the world's culture. Its determining quality is its socialist content. Marxism-Leninism, a scientific world outlook, the communist ideals of the working class and their party, the ideas and principles of proletarian socialist internationalism, and the moral and ethical values of the builders of the new society form the ideological basis of our culture.

The all-round cooperation of the cultural workers, literary figures, musicians, painters, cinematographers, and television personnel clearly reflects the international wealth of the Soviet peoples' spiritual life.

In attaching decisive importance to developing the socialist content of the cultures of the peoples of the USSR, the CPSU is contributing to their further mutual enrichment, rapprochement, strengthening of their international basis, and thereby to the formation of a future single communist culture. The party supports the progressive tradition of each people and promotes their becoming the property of all Soviet people. It is developing in every way possible new revolutionary traditions which are common for all the nations. The nation-wide pride of the Soviet people in their great achievements is a clear expression of the fraternal unity of our people.

The CPSU saw to it that internationalism was transformed from the ideals of communists into the deep convictions, a standard of conduct and the social practices of millions and millions of Soviet people in all the nations and nationalities. However, this does not at all mean that the developed socialist society has been completely delivered from negative phenomena in national relations. Therefore, the struggle against nationalistic manifestations, seniority tendencies, etc. and the international indoctrination of people remain a very important duty of party organizations.

The fraternal cooperation of the peoples of the USSR will be strengthened more and more as social, including national, relations are further improved and as the workers' Marxist-Leninist world outlook and international awareness are expanded.

The very close unity and growing rapprochement process of all the nations and nationalities in the Soviet country are determined by the socialist nature of the social system.

V. I. Lenin wrote: "In organizing production without class oppression and in insuring prosperity for all members of the state, socialism thereby gives full

play to the 'likings' of the population and on the strength of this simplifies and gigantically accelerates the rapprochement and merging of the nations".⁵

The expansion and deepening of the interdependence of all aspects of the Soviet nations' economic, ideological, political, and cultural life are taking place under the conditions of mature socialism. The process of their rapprochement will also further grow naturally.

FOOTNOTES

1. L. I. Brezhnev, "Leninskim kursom. Rechi i stat'i" [A Leninist Course. Speeches and Articles], Vol 4, p 50.
2. Cf. PRAVDA, 21 February 1982.
3. Brezhnev, op. cit., p 57.
4. Cf. "Sovetskiy Soyuz. Politiko-ekonomicheskiy spravochnik" [The Soviet Union. A Political and Economic Reference Book], Moscow, 1977, p 105.
5. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 30, p 21.

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8802

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON MAINTAINING DISCIPLINE IN PARTY WORK

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by F. Meshkov, first secretary of the Orlovskiy CPSU Obkom: "Personally Responsible"]

[Text] When visiting Mtsenskiy Rayon, I certainly try to drop in at the Novyy Put kolkhoz for an hour or so and visit there with machine operator Ivan Aleksandrovich Mileshehin, member of the obkom, just to talk and seek his advice. And each time I am being convinced of the great respect he enjoys among inhabitants of the same village. What is the basis of this communist's authority? Is it honesty? Or is it high professional skill? There is no doubt about the latter because Mileshehin manages to plow more land in a season than others, his tractor serves him longer and the quality of his work is irreproachable.

I also have to note another important feature of his character--the desire to share with his comrades at work his knowledge and that which he is good at. At rayon and oblast seminars and at rallies of machine operators he described in detail the new method of plowing underwinter fallow which he had developed. His description was simple and clear and had "stirred up" many. Followers appeared in Kromskiy, Bolkhovskiy, Zalegoshchinskiy and other rayons. The result of the initiative is impressive: underwinter fallow in the oblast's fields has been plowed within the best agrotechnical periods, which is a good claim to the harvest of 1982.

There are, of course, many communists like I. Mileshehin in the oblast party organization. It is precisely they who set the style in competition for successful fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan tasks. Regardless of how strenuous these tasks may be, we have sufficient economic potential to make that which has been planned a reality as a result of the state's generous aid to our nonchernozem region. Under these conditions the human factor is being put to the forefront --the attitude of people toward work, the degree of their interest in the success of common efforts. There was exacting talk about this following the 26th CPSU Congress at the first accountability and election meetings in party groups and shop and primary organizations. Communists have been discussing with keen interest the materials carried in PRAVDA in response to an article from Astrakhan "How Much Should One Take Upon Himself?" The obkom strives to note in good time the valuable local initiatives of communists and disseminate the best experiences.

For example, on the opening day of the 26th CPSU Congress a brigade of fitters of machine shop No 6 of the Orlovskoye Prompribor association, where V. Krutykh is party group organizer, has pledged to fulfill its annual plan for increasing labor productivity with the least number of workers by the 64th anniversary of Great October. The brigade has concluded agreements on competition with its neighbors in the entire manufacturing process and prompted them to use internal resources more fully. Approved by the obkom, this initiative has won broad support in the oblast capital and other cities and rayons. As a result, hundreds of collectives who followed the example of the initiators have kept their word.

In the practice of oblast party organizations many effective forms and methods have been established of developing public and labor activities of communists and of instilling in them an uncompromising attitude toward laxity, indifference and thoughtless expenditure of raw materials and supplies. Along with accountability by communists at meetings and bureau sessions, another important form are interviews which have proven themselves well since the time of exchange of party documents. During the past 2 years alone such interviews have been held with 25,000 communists in Orlovskaya Oblast.

At the same time some party committees and bureaus determine in advance who they should meet and what advice and reprimands should be expressed. Not only production affairs but comrades' attitude toward life and their moral and political qualities are kept in mind. If they are supervisors, then it is quite natural that the demand on them must be twice as much. This is the way it is done most often.

But why hide it, it is not always done. Here and there false notions still exist: some say, to hear a report by a director, a chief (and in a "critical spirit" at that) amounts almost to undermining the authority of the "first person," the principles of one-man management and so forth. In this respect the position of higher party committees--raykoms, gorkoms and the obkom--is very important.

In combining trust with exacting nature, we strive to help leading cadres to fully realize the responsibility entrusted to them. It happens sometime that they just do not have enough experience and so they make mistakes and "fall short of their target." One must admit that there is nothing shameful "to go to the trouble" so that someone can overcome his weak points and find strength. The main thing is that a person should have a sincere desire to devote himself completely to the assigned task and to rise to the height of his position. If this is lacking, then there is only one way out: be decisive in getting rid of such "supervisors."

Over a 5-year period, for example, it was necessary to release 135 workers on the obkom schedule from occupied positions for either failing to cope with their duties, compromising themselves or being morally unstable. Was this a result of miscalculations made at the time of their nomination? In some cases, yes. But often the all-forgiving atmosphere that surrounded them contributed to the sad finale.

We conduct interviews in the obkom with secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms, chairmen of executive committees and important industrial executives. These talks help in grasping the state of local affairs more deeply and in correcting undesirable deviations in time.

For example, N. Zaytsev, first secretary of the Shablykinskiy raykom, who was just recently elected to this very responsible post, was advised not to try and do everything at once but concentrate his efforts on the main questions and place more trust in staff workers and the rayispolkom's agricultural administration. Specifically, it was recommended that together with comrades from the administration he think about disseminating the experience of cultivating potatoes on an industrial basis, which has been accumulated in the Khotkovskiy sovkhoz. This recommendation did not go to waste because last year the rayon has raised a good harvest of "second bread." Meanwhile Zaytsev has been noticeably showing a taste for new, advanced things.

The situation with agriculture in Mtsenskiy Rayon was disturbing. The state's assistance to kolkhozes and sovkhozes did not "harmonize at work." An analysis has shown that to a great extent this is connected with the costs of the CPSU gorkom's work style and methods which have been repeatedly pointed out to first secretary V. Afonin. Everything was expressed at an interview and later this conversation continued at a regular plenum of the gorkom.

But despite promises to improve the situation, Afonin was unable to improve his work methods. He was recently released from his duties.

It must be said that primary organizations in Mtsenskiy Rayon had a weak influence on production. Many of them have also been poorly implementing the right of control over administration activities. We have made inquiries: how is the situation in other rayons? The situation which has developed in Pokrovskiy Rayon has caused particular alarm. The land there is rich and there seemed to be no shortage of personnel. But during the past several years the yield has been reduced and livestock productivity has dropped.

What happened? Here is what a commission of the obkom has ascertained. Fulfillment discipline is low in the rayon and demands are lacking. Sensing impunity, some executives were no longer influenced by party organizations at all. This fact was stated most bluntly in a resolution of the obkom bureau. After discussing it, a plenum of the raykom has worked out a broad program aimed at raising efficiency of agriculture and animal husbandry and at solving social questions. Of course, it is still too early to say anything about significant changes in such a brief time. Nevertheless, we believe it is no coincidence that during the first few months of this year Pokrovskiy Rayon workers have sold much more milk and meat to the state than during a corresponding period of last year. The main thing is that people have gained faith in their strength and in the possibility of overcoming lagging. I repeat, there are many whom they may try to match.

It has become a tradition in the oblast to review integrated plans of personal contribution by communists to the five-year plan. This tradition also has begun among workers--in the electric shop party group of the Orel station's railway car depot. Party members there have defined precise gains to be made in raising productivity and quality of labor. They have also taken into account such aspects as the mastery by everyone of general educational, professional and political knowledge and participation in public life. The obkom bureau has taken care of its broad popularization.

In 1980 personal plans were defended by more than 45,000 communists, and last year the number increased by 1,500 more. I would like to note that defending an integrated plan publicly places additional responsibility on a person because everyone knows about his pledges and, believe me, they follow the outcome with enviable interest.

There are 47 communists in the Leninskaya Isra kolkhoz in Pokrovskiy Rayon and all defend their personal integrated plan every year, including supervisors and chief specialists. For example, board chairman Ye. Buldenkov planned to implement some measures in 1981 aimed at increasing livestock productivity and improving work and living conditions of livestock breeders. Recently he reported to the party bureau on what was accomplished. Chief zoo technician N. Andreyeva also presented her report and like the chairman she has also kept her word.

In searching for various forms of developing activities of communists, we realize that not everything has been settled here and that work has not been organized as it should be everywhere. During one of our staff meetings, for example, we considered it necessary to especially discuss why the defense of personal plans has not been noticeably disseminated so far in party organizations in trade, public catering, everyday services, health and in some oblast administrations, associations and trusts. We will be correcting this situation.

In this connection it seems especially important to raise the role of party groups, which are closest to the people. Within a 6-year period this number has almost tripled. But they are not militant enough and this fact is often expressed with concern by party group organizers themselves at meetings in the obkom, which have become traditional. We must say that our talks with leaders of brigades working according to unified job authorization and later with leaders of fodder production detachments has been instructive.

The oblast party organization's efforts are now aimed at implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and plans and pledges for 1982 and the five-year plan as a whole. The demands of the November (1981) Central Committee plenum are basic for us: every communist must devote all strength, experience and knowledge at his sector to finding resources, increasing work efficiency and setting a worthy example of selfless labor.

9817

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NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON CONTROL OVER IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 82 pp 33-37

[Article by V. Prishchepchik, First Secretary of the Mogilevskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia: "Checking of Execution Is an Important Part of an Organizer's Activities"]

[Excerpts] In organizing the control and checking of executing, the party's oblast committee strives to be guided invariably by such very important Leninist principles as effectiveness, mass nature, and publicity. In recent year the CPSU Central Committee armed us with a number of fundamentally important, absolutely basic documents dealing with questions of improving the control and checking of execution in the ministries and departments, local party and soviet agencies, and primary party organizations. The activities of the oblast's party organization were therefore aimed at implementing the principles and instructions contained in those documents.

Measures for checking the executing of the decrees from superior agencies and one's own decisions have become an inseparable part of the organizational work of the party's oblast committee, city and rayon committees, and the primary party organizations. We strive to coordinate our control work with the actions of soviet, economic, and public agencies. That makes it possible to avoid duplication and to expand the scope of the control.

The bureau of the party's oblast committee systematically considers the rate of fulfillment of the decisions that have been made. And every judgment poses as its task the attainment of the strict execution of what has been planned. In increasing the responsibility borne by the personnel for the prompt execution of the decisions that have been made, there has been an increase in the role played by the secretariat of the party's oblast committee. Recently we confirmed at the bureau the procedure of carrying out control over the execution of decrees in the apparatus of the party's oblast committee. Then all the party committees developed measures for improving the checking of execution and now they keep a careful watch on how they are being carried out. Of the total number of questions considered at sessions of the secretariat, every fourth one is devoted to checking of execution. The increasing of executive discipline is also promoted by the efforts of the primary party organization of the apparatus at the oblast committee.

In establishing well-coordinated actions in the system of control and checking of execution primarily in the apparatus of the party's oblast committee, we, obviously,

do not think of limiting it to the framework of the sections. Not a single plenum of the oblast committee proceeds without touching upon, in one form or another, the questions of increasing the discipline of execution, and improving the control over the carrying out of what has been planned. When adopting decrees on the questions being discussed, we strive to see that they contain clear-cut directives, point out the paths and means of resolving the tasks that have been assigned, and define the deadlines and the persons who are responsible for implementing them. This facilitates the checking of execution and increases the responsibility of the workers for the job assigned to them.

In requiring that everything that has been planned is executed, the CPSU oblast committee primarily directs attention to the activities of the party's city and rayon committees in this direction. Certain of them have accumulated a definite amount of experience in carrying out control and checking of execution. Take, for example, the party's Bykhovskiy Rayon committee. Thanks to the well-organized party information system, it is constantly informed about all the critical comments and recommendations expressed by meetings by workers, kolkhoz members, and employees. The obtained information is analyzed, summarized, embodied in concrete decisions, and most important, implemented in the form of real actions. In the fight against shortcomings the rayon committee also makes skillful use of its own printed organ, the MAYAK PRYDNYAPROUYA newspaper. A commission created by the rayon party committee keeps an eye on the reactions to its critical comments, articles, correspondence, and feature items.

Many party committees have begun making wider use of various means of organizational technology for the purpose of controlling and checking execution. In a word, the oblast committee and the city and rayon committees, and the primary party organizations concentrate a greater and greater amount of their attention on the further improvement of control over the actual execution of the particular job.

Nevertheless it must be admitted that in this important matter, the shortcomings and serious flaws have not yet been completely eliminated. Sometimes, for example, numerous repeated decrees are adopted, and this attests most frequently to the insufficient demandingness on the part of certain city and rayon party committees, and soviet and economic managers, to the persons who are to blame for failure to observe the previous decisions. The party's oblast committee itself is not free of such shortcomings.

The party's city and rayon committees frequently use comprehensive checks of the state of affairs locally. This kind of control helps them to make a complete evaluation of the rate of fulfillment of the decisions, to take time-responsive steps to eliminate the shortcomings that have been revealed, and to study better and take into consideration the public opinion and people's moods.

But all kinds of checks provide noticeable benefit only when they are aimed at the real improvement of the situation, rather than at the preparation of yet another piece of paper for the archives. Because how does it still happen? Inspectors show up at the party organization. For a week they painstakingly ask questions and study the situation, prepare a statement in which they enumerate in detail what has been done and what they have left untouched, and then consider that their mission has been fulfilled. And it never occurs to the comrades that they have not

done the most important thing: they have not determined why the shortcomings arose, they have not learned how to get ride of them. The party's oblast committee constantly orients the party activists toward assuring that the control is of a systematic, well-rounded, well-principled nature and includes organizer work and the prompt rendering of assistance.

The workers' letters and proposals help the party organizations to evaluate more objectively the work of the party, soviet, and economic agencies and the public organizations, to see more clearly the shortcomings and the ways to eliminate them, and to work out the correct political decisions. We strive to make sure that not a single letter, not a single critical message, is left without an effective reaction. For example, the party's Mogilevskiy Rayon Committee carefully checked the letters from the Borok Sovkhoz. The facts that were cited in them were confirmed. Serious shortcomings in economic activities actually had been allowed to occur there; the losses had increased; and questions of guaranteeing the reliable preservation of socialist property were being resolved unsatisfactorily. The sovkhoz director, V. F. Kon'kov, who had taken an indifferent attitude toward the squandering of the people's property, received a strict party punishment and, on the recommendation of the rayon committee, was removed from the position that he was occupying. Necessary aid was rendered to the farm's party organization.

The party's oblast committee demands of the city and rayon committees and the primary party organizations an attentive attitude toward the critical comments and proposals that come in from the ordinary workers and Communists. And that strict demand has been yielding results. It is important to emphasize that the prompt reaction to critical comments and suggestions expressed at party meetings and conferences, and at plenums of the party committees and in the letters and statements from workers, contributes to an increase in the intraparty democracy and to the creation of a healthy, creative atmosphere in the party organizations and the labor collectives.

An effective means of controlling the measure of the contribution being made by every party member to the common cause, as well as an effective form of education, is the practice of having Communists give reports at sessions of the party committees and bureaus, and at party meetings, concerning the fulfillment of the requirements stated in the by-laws, the party decisions, and assignments. From our own experience we know that a demanding discussion with one's party comrades has forced many people to look more demandingly and in a more principled manner at their own work and to become better aware of their own responsibility for implementing the party decrees and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

A factor of special importance is having the economic managers give oral reports. Recently the party's oblast committee and the city and rayon committees have made it a more frequent practice to have the managerial workers give reports at their plenums. For example, reports on the fulfillment of their official duties were given by Krucha Sovkhoz director, Kruglyanskiy Rayon, N. M. Domikanov; Krasnaya Zvezda Kolkhoz chairman, Mogilevskiy Rayon, N. M. Vergey, and others at plenums of the party's rayon committees. Those reports helped to reveal unresolved questions, to set down the ways to overcome the shortcomings, and to summarize and disseminate interesting and beneficial experience.

However, for the time being, very few of reports such as this are being given in the primary party organizations. In addition, when one becomes acquainted with the manner in which people listen to one manager or another at a party meeting or a session of the party bureau, one sometimes is truly confused: is he given a report on himself or is he reporting on others? Certain primary party organizations are proceeding along an unreliable path: they listen to a smoothly written speech by a manager and, without discussion, accept it "for informational purposes." Actually, in such instances we are dealing not with businesslike reports, but, rather, with "window-dressing" reports on one's own activities. Naturally, this kind of formal approach to an important job cannot satisfy us.

When helping the primary party organizations, we encourage them to increase the responsibility of the administration for the assigned job, to reveal and eliminate shortcomings promptly, and always, in all matters, to protect the party-wide, state-wide interests. We direct special attention to increasing the activity rate of the commissions for controlling the activities of the administration.

The party committees take all steps to increase the responsibility borne by the Communists working in the trade-union organizations for intensifying the control in resolving the questions that pertain to the labor, life, and everyday conditions of the workers, kolkhoz members, and employees. There are areas here which require additional work. A total number of 749 collective contracts alone have been concluded in the oblast. These important documents contain almost 40,000 bilateral pledges and measures that are aimed at improving production and the working and everyday living conditions. Recently approximately 800 commissions, the composition of which included advanced workers, specialists, and trade-union activists, analyzed in detail how the collective contracts are being fulfilled in the oblast. It was ascertained that in many places the carrying out of those contracts made it possible to take a considerable step forward in the fulfillment of the state plans, and to expand the capabilities of the enterprises, organizations, and farms for resolving the social and everyday questions and improving the working and everyday living conditions of thousands of people.

Unfortunately, however, the fulfillment of the collective contracts has not yet become a law everywhere. For example, certain sovkhos directors do not consider that they are mandatory for them. And it sometimes happens that the trade-union organizations occupy at such time the position of silent observers, although they also have a considerable amount of effective means for exerting an effect upon the administration. As a result, the pledges that have been stipulated by the collective contracts and that are aimed at improving the protection of labor and the organizing of production are not fulfilled. Therefore the party oblast committee and the city and rayon committees direct the primary party organizations to intensifying the control over the manner in which the managers carry out everything that was planned by the administration and the workers in the mutual agreements. We strive for a situation in which the party organizations support the initiative of the trade-union organizations and take all steps to encourage their persistence in everything that pertains to the protection of the workers' interests.

The party committees in the oblast have begun to make more complete use of the opportunities to involve broad masses of the workers in the direct carrying out of the control in all spheres of production and public life. To a large extent

this is promoted by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Steps for the Further Improvement of the Work of the Agencies of the People's Control and for the Intensification of Party Leadership of Them In Connection with the Adoption of the Law Concerning the People's Control in the USSR." At the present time more than 4,200 groups and approximately 2,300 posts for the people's control are in operation at enterprises, kolkhozes, organizations, and institutions. These groups and posts unite more than 60,000 activists. That is a large force, which makes it possible to carry out control on all the basic questions of the production activity of the collectives and to render effective assistance to the oblast party organization in resolving the complicated economic and educational tasks.

The bureau of the party's oblast committee recently listened to an oral report on the work of the Mogilevskiy Rayon party committee, pertaining to the work with Communists employed in the rayon committee and the people's control groups and posts. In the decree that was adopted, the bureau required the party's rayon committee and the primary party organizations to guarantee the further intensification of the role played by the people's controllers in carrying out the checking of execution of the party directives, Soviet laws, and the government's decisions, and in increasing the effectiveness of the control work. The oblast's city and rayon committees, fulfilling the decree of the oblast committee bureau, increased the rate of activity in the agencies of the people's control and increased the effectiveness and quality of their work with regard to locating reserves for the national economy, guaranteeing the strict observance of economy measures, and making the most complete use of the material, labor, and financial resources.

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5075

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NATIONAL

NEED FOR LEADERSHIP CONTACT WITH MASSES SEEN

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 82 pp 38-41

[Article by Yu. Sokol'nikov: "Meeting Between the Manager and the Masses"]

[Text] The single political days that are being conducted everywhere have become one of the forms of meetings, of communication between the party, soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol managers and the workers, including the young people, for dealing with the most vital problems in the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the problems which are of greatest interest to people.

With the issuance of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work," the center of gravity of agitational and propaganda activities has been shifting more and more into the labor collectives.

At the Berezniki City Committee of the party (Permskaya Oblast) it is felt that having a manager speak in a labor collective, shop, or sector enables him to meet with and talk primarily with the workers. In their opinion, the only persons who go to a meeting at a Palace of Culture or club are those activists whom the city's party and soviet managers have already had rather frequent meetings at various conferences and sessions.

The ideological workers, for example, of the CPSU Orenburgskaya and Pskovskaya Oblast Committees assume that one should not hinder the other. One can speak in a theater, Palace of Culture, or club, where the representatives of the collective will be able to attend. But before that, the very same manager should invariably visit the particular collective and its subdivisions, have a chat with the people, become acquainted with the conditions of their work, everyday life, and recreation, with the operation of the dining rooms, the everyday services, the urban and intraplant transportation. If it is a matter of a talk on a kolkhoz or sov-khoz, the person who is preparing for the talk is obliged to visit the remote inhabited points, to had a talk with the animal husbandrymen, mechanizers, and other categories of rural workers, to visit the stores, and to chat with their workers. A salesperson, especially in small inhabited points, by virtue of his situation, daily meets a considerable number of the inhabitants and, to no small degree, exerts an influence not only upon people's mood, but frequently also

their consciousness. Or, putting it differently, in a certain sense they form the public opinion of the villagers.

As for the small-sized collectives, and this pertains primarily to the services sphere, in the party's Orenburgskaya Oblast Committee, following the example of the people of Sverdlovsk, it has been considered beneficial, in addition to the meetings on single political days, to conduct additional meetings with specific categories or groups of people. For example, the secretaries of the party's Orenburgskaya Oblast Committee, the chairman of the oblast executive committee, and his deputies last year spoke to teachers, doctors, and workers in trade and the municipal economy. A schedule of such meetings is approved, with an indication of the specific category of people, and the place where they are to be held. Every manager knows ahead of time whom he will be meeting and when, and he can visit many collectives ahead of time and prepare himself thoroughly for the discussion.

This, for example, is how a meeting was held between First Secretary of the CPSU Orenburgskaya Oblast Committee, A. N. Balandin, and the students in the institutions of higher learning in the oblast center. Since the students had been previously informed about this meeting, the oblast committee chairman had already received the questions that the audience would be interested in. The meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the House of Political Enlightenment, at the party's oblast committee, which accommodates more than 800 persons, lasted for approximately four hours. All the questions were considered. After receiving the answers, those who were present expressed their satisfaction with a discussion that had been deeply meaningful and interesting in form. The secret of success lies also in the care and scrupulousness with which the preparation for the meeting was carried out.

Unfortunately there are still frequent instances when a presentation does not leave the impression that its organizers had counted on, or the effect that had been expected. Sometimes one meets those managers who say that if they have to spend a whole day each time in the labor collective where they are going to speak, they will not have any time left in which to work. But anyone who thinks that way is deluding himself, and does not completely understand the importance of communicating with people.

V. I. Lenin said, "Personal influence and a statement at meetings means an awful lot in politics. Without them there is no political activity, and even writing itself becomes less political." As is well known, the CPSU Central Committee, in its decree "The Further Improvement of Ideological, Political-Educational Work," which was characterized by the 26th CPSU Congress as a document of long-time action, approved the practice of conducting single political days and deemed it necessary to assure the participation in them of the managerial party, soviet, economic, trade-union, and Komsomol personnel. An indication was also given of the importance of regular statements on vital problems of the day, and answers to workers' questions by ministers and the administrators of central and republic-level departments.

Last autumn I happened to participate in a seminar-conference of speakers at the party's Tomskaya Oblast Committee (speakers group consisting of 126 managerial workers at the oblast level). The conference was conducted by

First Secretary of the CPSU Oblast Committee, Ye. K. Ligachev. The first secretaries of the party's city and rayon committees were also invited. On the eve of the seminar-conference, they participated in the work of the party oblast committee's plenum, which discussed the tasks in the further improvement of the ideological and moral educating of the managerial personnel in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress.

And that was not simply instructional guidance, but actually a seminar-conference. At that conference, the participants summed up the results of the previous political day, which had been devoted to the organized conducting of the procurement of fodders, the bringing in of the harvest, the maximum preservation of it, and the efficient use of grain, vegetable, and fodder resources. With the use of concrete examples, an indication was given of the degree to which the party committees had succeeded in achieving the goal that had been assigned.

Then in a compressed manner, relying upon a thorough analysis of the state of affairs in the oblast and in individual branches of the economy, the participants expressed recommendations and revealed the goal and tasks of the next political day, which was devoted to questions of economizing the raw-materials and fuel-and-energy resources, and the careful preparation for the winter. It was recommended to the speakers that, before the meeting with the workers, they attentively analyze the rate of fulfillment of the plan for economic-organizational measures for economizing raw-material and fuel-and-energy resources, labor resources, and the state assignments for the economizing of metal and electrical energy. They were to visit not only the production sectors, but also the warehouse areas, because, in a number of instances, it is sometimes difficult to say where there are more losses: in the process of production or during storage.

At the seminar-conference it was emphasized that the serious, complete economizing of everything that we have at our disposal today is an inseparable, mandatory part of the work to raise the standard of living of the Soviet citizens and to reinforce the economic and defensive might of our Motherland. And since the successful resolution of this problem in the final analysis depends upon every Soviet citizen (not everyone can create material blessings, but everyone can economize), this is not only an economic problem, but also a moral one, and its resolution requires skillful, persistent use both of the technical-production and socioeconomic factors, and the ideological-educational ones. Everyone who was preparing to give a presentation to his audience was given methodological and reference material that had been prepared by the party oblast committee's Propaganda and Agitation Section, jointly with the branch sections. In the oblast committee it has become a rule: if a person hasn't spoken today at a political day because of sickness or being on assignment elsewhere, he will speak tomorrow or the day after tomorrow. That procedure is also established in the party's city and rayon committees.

For the group of speakers at the Tomskaya Oblast Committee, it has become a tradition at seminar-conferences, which are conducted every month, to listen to oral reports from several managers concerning the fulfillment of an important party assignment. At the conference that was mentioned above, oral reports were given by Chairman of the Committee on Radio Broadcasting and Television, attached to

the Tomskaya Oblast Executive Committee, V. L. Parshin, and Chairman of the Mezhholkhozstroy Association, V. V. Grechkin.

From what has been said it by no means follows that our Tomsk comrades have already resolved all the problems linked with the single political days, or that they do not have any omissions or serious shortcomings. First of all, our Tomsk comrades themselves do not think this way. At the party oblast committee's plenum that was already mentioned, and also at the seminar-conference, criticism was directed at those managerial workers who, under the guise of being involved in urgent matters, or being too busy, or on duty assignments elsewhere, decline from making any presentations to the workers. Critical comments were directed at certain party organizations in the city of Tomsk, and the party's Bakcharskiy and Tegul'detskiy Rayon Committees, where the labor collectives, in essence, are not informed about the steps that have been taken, and this sharply reduces the effect of the political days. It is important not only to explain why a particular question arises. That is only a part of the job. The main thing is to take the necessary steps to find a solution for the questions that have been posed.

One cannot fail to see those changes which have been occurring recently in the very practice of accounting for the questions, proposals, and critical comments that have been expressed by the workers in the course of the political days, and their realization. Whereas previously, as a rule, they were summarized and analyzed only in the propaganda and agitation sections of the party committees, at the present time they are under special supervision at the bureaus and the secretariats of the oblast and kray committees of the party.

In the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Committee, for example, they are systematized according to types of problems; an accounting is kept of the branch, city, rayon, collective, what was stated in them, where, and by whom. The first group includes the questions, proposals, and critical comments which are resolved in the labor collective, together with the collective managers. The second group includes questions that pertain to the prospects for the development of the rayon, city, or oblast. Answers to them are usually given on the pages of the local press, and are mentioned in television and radio broadcasts. And, finally, the third group, which consists of questions, proposals, and critical comments that raise those problems in the life of the workers and the public which require the intervention by or a special decision of a bureau or the secretariat of the party's oblast committee.

The last group of questions is considered at the secretariat of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast party committee every month. Every month the secretariat received reports from the oblast committee sections, as well as the soviet, trade-union, Komsomol, and economic agencies, concerning the rate of fulfillment of the instructions issued by the previous secretariat. All this is done in a very compressed, laconic, and concrete form. When resolving these questions, use is made of means of mass information and propaganda.

Naturally, as in any other sector of ideological, political-educational work, there arises the question of monitoring the quality of the statements made by the managers on the single political days. However, this is not as simple a question as it may appear to be at first glance. How, then, is it being resolved currently?

In a number of places the functions of monitoring in the name of the bureau or the secretariat of the party committee, on its instructions, are carried out by responsible workers in the party apparatus, who periodically visit the auditoriums where the political days are being conducted. Of course, the ideological activists are also involved in analyzing the quality of the statements.

A number of party committees make it a practice, on the eve of the political day, to hold discussions with a particular manager, or sometimes with a group of three to five persons, in the office of the secretary or head of a department in the party committee. These discussions have as their goal not only, and not so much, the checking of the degree of readiness for the meeting, as for the purpose of giving assistance to the person who will be speaking. However well-prepared the seminar-conference or instructional session are, it is difficult, and sometimes simply impossible, at them to take into consideration the capabilities of every speaker.

But it is necessary to take them into consideration, since the slightest errors that sometimes occur -- the slightest lack of conscientiousness, the slightest formalism in preparing for the presentations -- are especially intolerable. These errors on the part of the managerial worker, who has won the respect of people, are always perceived in an extremely unbeneficial manner and have the greatest influence upon the effectiveness of ideological, political-educational work.

At the plenum of the CPSU Karel'skaya Oblast Committee, which discussed the tasks of the oblast's party organization in the further improvement of the ideological, political-educational work in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, severe but justified criticism was directed at those managers who take a formal attitude to this very important party assignment, who give talks very infrequently or send persons of secondary importance instead of going themselves.

At the same time, the party committees, while concentrating the attention of the managerial personnel on the meaningful aspect of the statements and upon the need to saturate them with rich, analytical materials on the most important problems that are of interest to Soviet citizens, strive not to overlook the form itself of communicating with people. This is very important, since the living word, discussion with an audience about things that are close to their hearts, a frank and confidential tone, exert a much greater effect than a report that has been read from a sheet of paper, no matter how smoothly written it is, if it has not been deeply felt by the speaker himself.

In the further improvement of the practice of conducting the single political days, in analyzing and summarizing the accumulated experience, as is well known, an important role is played by the means of mass information and propaganda.

We have in mind not only assuring that the newspaper, television, or radio report on the next political day. Something else that takes on importance is a thorough and instructive discussion about the managers who feel that it is their absolutely primary duty to take active part in educational measures, who take the most self-interested attitude toward the needs and wants of people, and create in the collectives an atmosphere of creativity, efficiency, and high demandingness toward oneself and toward others.

Everyone is aware of the requirement expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, concerning the need to reorganize many sectors and spheres of ideological-educational work. After the 26th CPSU Congress there was an increased activity in the process of improving the ideological-educational work as a whole and in many sectors of it, including the organizing of meetings between managers and workers. The process of reorganization is continuing. And this is currently being aided to a tremendous degree by the extended work to assure the worthy greeting of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- a remarkable event in the life of the Soviet nation. Many party committees are looking for new approaches to the job at hand, from which they must develop a better practice that corresponds to a greater degree to the requirements of the time and the needs of our people.

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NATIONAL

ZIONIST ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH TIES WITH SOVIET CITIZENS DENOUNCED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Apr 82 pp 3-4

[Article by B. Vaysman: "So Who Does It Belong To, The Gift-Giving Hand?"]

[Text] Once, in very ancient times, our primitive ancestor, after returning from a successful hunt, sent a part of his catch to his neighbor in a distant cave. I will not say that this is exactly the way the first step in the era of postal relations looked. It is possible that it was somewhat different. The essence is not in details. The essence is in the primordial meaning of the fact itself, a meaning which has come down to our day: At all times, and in all epochs people have seen in letters, parcels, and other postal sendings a means of communication, of mutual information, of closeness, and of mutual understanding.

But then beginning some time ago certain people who represent, if I may say so, certain organizations decided to undertake a serious reinterpretation of the traditional functions of the postal channels and pondered how to attempt to make a proper thing sent to a foreign country in a proper packing their ally in affairs, to put it mildly, which are not at all proper.

As they say, no sooner conceived than done. And now, crossing our border cordons, our country is brought by air and vehicle standardly packed and for some reason externally very much like one another postal boxes and packages reliably knotted together and tightly sewn, and adorned with foreign postmarks. One such package quite recently announced its arrival to the resident of Kishinev R. P. Davidson.

". . . notification No.360 about a parcel from England came in my name," writes Rosa Petrovna to the editors.

My husband and I have worked for more than 40 years as teachers in the republic's higher educational institutions. Both of us have been awarded medals and other government awards for our honest and conscientious labor. From the first days of the Great Patriotic War my husband was a participant in it, and not sparing himself he fought for the honor and freedom of our multinational homeland. . . . Our children have received a higher education, and they are working for the good of our beloved country. . . .

We have no relatives in England, and we do not need such packages, for materially we are quite well provided for.

Resolutely protesting against such an action, I characterize it as a provocation and express my indignation to those from whom it issues. I am refusing the package."

And here is another letter. Its author is the deputy chief bookkeeper of the Kalarash PDMK-3 [expansion unknown] S. I. Chernyak.

"I received a notification about a package from Switzerland and was amazed by this fact, since I have no relatives or acquaintances in that country. . . . At my request, the postal workers opened the package. What was my amazement when I found out that my 'benefactor' turned out to be an unknown to me Mister Drukkman from the Mela Company (Basel, Switzerland). I am deeply indignant about this provocation by the Zionists which insults and demeans my high title of a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I am asking for the package to be returned to the sender."

Recently quite a few similar protest letters have been arriving at public organizations and at the competent government agencies.

"I inform you," writes, in particular, the Kishinev resident B. P. Naytshtut, "that I do not intend to receive the package which has arrived from Denmark (notification No. 34000/345). I have ordered nothing from anybody, and I do not have any relatives or acquaintances in Denmark."

"I request that the package from England which has been received in my name," the resident of Kishinev V. P. Roze notifies the chief of the 12th Department of Communications, "be returned to the sender. I attach notification No. 70."

The letter by the Kishinev resident S. G. Gluzman, which is similar in content and exceedingly clear in meaning, ends with the question: "I would like to ask those who are conducting this dirty game: Why, gentlemen, do you have to do this?"

Indeed, why do they have to do this? And to this very concrete question we shall attempt to give an answer.

For some time now, in the most inconspicuous areas of London, Copenhagen, Basel, and a number of other cities in Europe and America, companies which have been up until now completely unknown have established themselves. Their names in general also do not say anything: "Helga. Koch," "Trading," "Mela," "Dinerman and K.," and "Kosmas" If you were to ask the residents of the cities where these companies are "registered" what the companies do, it is very unlikely that they would give you an intelligible reply. Strange as it may seem, the first ones to become acquainted with the newly discovered companies turned out to be . . . the Soviet postal workers. The addresses of the shippers which

were on the packages coming into our country very often coincided with the addresses of the above-named companies. Incidentally, the latter do not make a secret of this. Moreover, they publically declare that they have made it their goal to provide "complete material and moral support to Soviet Jews." These new-found benefactors are especially "upset" about those Soviet citizens who, having received a refusal to leave for Israel, are allegedly deprived of their means of subsistence. The absurdity of such inventions is obvious. I can state with absolute categoricalness that among the "refuseniks" in Kishinev only isolated individuals are not working, and namely those who do not wish to work like, for example, A. Munblit and M. Shvartsman. When he was called in to the Rayon Division of Internal Affairs M. Shvartsman, who for a long time had avoided socially useful labor, replied to a suggestion by the militia workers that they help him to find a job: "I do not wish to! I will live on my savings. . . ," and, in general, A. Munblit avoids such conversations under any pretext.

However, it is not about this category of people that the discussion will now take place. We will turn to them later. But for now let us return to those whose letters were cited above. Honest Soviet people, patriots who deeply love their homeland, they cannot conceive of their lives without connections to the life of their country. Then why were their names in the notifications on the receipt of packages? What is this--an error by the company? A miscalculation by its real owners?

In general, it is not one of the most difficult tasks to reply to this question. The area of concern of Mister Drukkman who represents the "Mela" Company and those like him is much broader than a handful of so-called "refuseniks." These concerns are determined by a situation which, let us say it frankly, is critical. The point is that the campaign for the mass exit of Jews from the USSR to Israel has failed in the most genuine manner. As the Israeli newspaper OUR COUNTRY admits, the number of people who left Israel in 1981 was almost twice as high as the number who entered. "The number of new arrivals this year," the newspaper complains, "is the most negligible during all of the years of the existence of the state of Israel. . . ." The Zionist leaders see the way out of this crisis situation in an activization of their operations, in an expansion of their front of ideological influence, and in a search for new methods by means of which it will be possible to invade the consciousness of Jews living in different countries of the world, and, above all, in the USSR.

Nothing must be stopped at to accomplish this task, the Zionist leaders teach their emissaries. Moral principles have to be thrown away. The destruction of some people's lives, the trampling upon the dignity of people--none of this must be considered. There are no forbidden means, if even the slightest success can be expected. This is how, along with other "new" methods, the idea of making use of the postal channel for direct ideological diversions came into being.

The calculation of the Zionist ring-leaders was as simple as it was treacherous. Suppose that out of a dozen randomly selected addressees, even 2 or 3 "respond." In the final analysis, even by such an at first glance weak means it is possible

to attempt to erode the moral foundations of a society, and to derail the interests of a person. Suppose that out of 100 fur coats and jeans sent in these packages only some of them go into speculative operations, but the one who earns money this way will feel a taste for easy money, and the accessibility of things with alluring labels.

Of course, the hunters of human souls cannot boast of any serious success. However, every once in a while you do see inconspicuous sheets of paper hurriedly glued to fences or posts--"Package item for sale. . . ." Is this not what was being calculated? It was precisely in this way that N. Zel'tser, a mechanic at a Kishinev enterprise, was about to take a step down a steep incline. He liked his free gift, gave heartfelt thanks to his unknown benefactors, and soon after received another package. He sold the things, of course, and began to dream about another sop. And only after he had received an anti-Soviet libel in the next package, did he understand that he had gotten, as they say, into a very unpleasant story.

"Now I understand very well," he writes in repentance, "that by falling for the bait of the Zionists, I was helping our enemies to spread hostile ideology. . . . I am deeply repentant and I ask that it be believed that I was and remain a Soviet man and will prove this with my deeds, with my labor. . . ."

The leaders of the so-called intermediary companies, and the "specialists" who work in the sweat of their brows over their signs are by no means bleeding-heart benefactors. Both strategy and tactics can clearly be seen in their activities. To "help" a person form his own ideological platform which is fundamentally different from the moral and ideological platform of our society, to arm him with a different goal than the goals of our society, and to dull his class feeling and replace it with nationalistic views--this is from the sphere of strategy.

And tactics? Complete support for elements with negative attitudes and, above all, for those from among the so-called "refuseniks." Here the package conveyor operates with programmed rhythm, and commercial relations are organized in accordance with a precise price list.

The not unknown V. Tsukerman, who at one time was sentenced for criminal acts, admitted that the packages from abroad were received from him "on an average of twice a year," and he also admitted the fact (I cite the protocol) that they were sent to him "not by relatives and not by acquaintances, but by Zionist organizations of the West through intermediary companies."

It is entirely understandable that by no means all of the clients enjoy the increased benevolence of the aforesaid companies. Preference is given to those who show "activeness" in the organization of anti-social actions, who are especially "zealous" in propaganda hostile to our society, and upon whom, so to speak, one can "rely." For example, a certain G. Levit lives in Tiraspol'. In the recent past a cadet at a military school, he was, of course, refused permission to leave. However, Levit took extreme offense at this legitimate decision, and embarked upon the direct path of anti-social activities.

Naturally, this is the kind of client that the foreign benefactors especially honor. For example, Levit's parcel sops make it possible for him, let us say it frankly, to lead a parasitic way of life. In the summer he does not work at all, preferring to be in the bosom of nature, resting on seaside beaches.

It has to be assumed that the problem of preserving the health of Levit and those like him is, in general, not the very chief concern of his foreign patrons. Here there is a different principle: For what you have received, work. How? This is already the concern of the Zionist emissaries who come to our country under the guise of tourists. Their instructions which are given to A. Shtarkman, M. Abramovich, V. Tsukerman, O. Lokshin, and certain others--are nothing other than guides to action, signals for the holding of witches sabbaths.

And the "directors" are, of course, not dreaming during this time. With time the content of the parcels becomes appreciably more varied. There begins to appear in them religious, so-called, historical and educational literature whose thematic trust is quite simple: to instigate nationalistic and emigration attitudes. At the trial of the above-mentioned Tsukerman and Lokshin quite a bit of this kind of literature figured as material proof of the defendants' guilt. "Exodus," "Facts and Figures About Israel," and "Aliya-70"--these and other publications which were brought into our country illegally contain, in accordance with a conclusion by an ideological committee of experts, deliberately false fabrications which villify the Soviet state and social system and consciously distort the essence and functioning of individual elements of the Soviet state apparatus.

The Zionist ideological diversionists saw great opportunities for themselves in the essentially humane laws of international postal relations. Ordinary letters with inserts of a hostile character were put into play, and sometimes even postcards, externally innocuous, but which pursued, with sophistication, treacherous goals: to compromise an honest person, and create an unhealthy atmosphere around him.

Recently, for example, a postcard arrived in the name of S. P. Barkovskaya, a doctor at the Kishinev City Dental Polyclinic. "Your request has been carried out. You will soon receive an invitation. . . . Until we meet in Vienna. . . ."

The signature, of course, was illegible. There was also no accident about the choice of the address of the place of work. The calculation was simple: her colleagues have to find out about her imaginary intention, and better still--the administration.

It is not difficult to understand the indignation of Sophia Pavlovna who has written a letter to the editors:

"I and my son," she writes, "resolutely protest against such blackmail. We have made no requests of anyone for an invitation. We believe that this is a dirty provocation, and we ask to be protected against such actions. . . ."

Verily, the treachery of those who engage in such actions has no limits. Relatively recently still another form of hostile activity directed by Zionist centers appeared. We are talking about the so-called patronage over Soviet Jewish families. Certain persons living in the United States, England, France, and Canada allegedly, at their own initiative, initiate contacts with USSR citizens of Jewish nationality in order to provide them with "moral and material support." The Zionist leaders who long ago compromised themselves in the eyes of world public opinion have decided to act by means of people who are seemingly far away from politics, and at the same time to get into the ordinary person's pocket. This is how the "patronage initiative" is born, and this is how the notorious "aid funds" are formed. In this connection, it would probably be not without interest to acquaint oneself with the story of the Kishinev resident Anna Iosifovna Povzner who recently was a guest of a relative in the United States.

A. Povzner's family has had a tragic fate. During the Great Patriotic War the fascists executed her parents and her brother. Her sister fought fearlessly in a partisan detachment, was awarded the Order of the Red Star in 1942, and fell in the battles for the liberation of Poland. Anna Iosifovna herself was also at the front, and she has to her credit hundreds of saved wounded soldiers and officers.

Many years later, with the help of the Red Cross, A. I. Povzner was found by her only surviving relative--a sister of her mother who was living in the United States.

"At her invitation," Anna Iosifovna Povzner writes in her letter to the editors of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, "I visited in America. . . .

I was shown the country and its cities. And once we found ourselves in Detroit at a meeting of the Jewish community. I do not know why this meeting had been organized, but the discussion there was about providing "assistance to the Jews of Russia." The floor was taken by some strident speakers, one even called himself a Kishinev resident, who demanded that there be no stinting with donations. . . . Then the money collection began. Understanding the kind of help it was about, I left the room.

. . . on the same day I met with people from my own district, who had been born in Zhitomirskaya Oblast and had emigrated to America during prerevolutionary times. They literally showered me with questions. I was astonished by the fact that these people, in the full meaning of the word, knew nothing about our country and about our reality. They were completely disinformed. . . . I told about myself and about my material situation, and about the fact that I was the chief of a communications division. . . . My listeners were clearly perplexed. One of the audience, having become indignant, said: The Zionists are wrenching money out of us, supposedly to help Russian Jews, but they do not live any worse than we do. Where is this money going? . . ."

Where? For us this question is completely clear. I would like for it to be just as clear for those who ask the question in far away Detroit.

. . . time puts everything in its place. There are fewer and fewer people who are ready to believe the Zionist propagandists. For many of those who of their own free will have found themselves in the "Promised Lane" a sobering time has come. The illusions have been dispelled, turning for many into a personal catastrophe. The country has not accepted them, and they have not accepted the country.

"If in whatever way they were forced (USSR citizens of Jewish nationality are meant) to set off for Israel, then very few of them would interest themselves in the country where they had been dragged against their desires." This is a word-for-word admission by the Tel Aviv newspaper OUR COUNTRY. An unambiguous admission. But it is naive to believe that having sobered up, the Zionist leaders will lay down their arms. On the contrary, they are undertaking feverish efforts to search for new means of achieving their goals, any means which promise at least the slightest success.

What kind of success do the Zionist leaders dream of? In the name of what have they been attempting for many years with such persistence to carry out the most sophisticated actions of ideological diversion? Their essence--with the help of the notorious campaign "in defense of Soviet Jews" to ensure the Zionist concern a stable price for their stocks on the world anti-communist stock market. It is in the name of this that the gift-giving hand reaches out from behind the cordon, and it is in the name of this that false gifts are sent illegally into our country.

2959

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NATIONAL

MORDOVIAN OBKOM SECRETARY ON TIES TO BULGARIAN, POLISH CITIES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 82 p 4

[Article by A. Berezin, first secretary of the Mordovskiy Obkom of the CPSU:
"Learning From One Another"]

[Text] The spiritual intercourse of the peoples of the countries which comprise the single family of the socialist commonwealth is becoming richer, broader, and more diverse with each passing year. Its fruits can be seen today in every Soviet republic, kray, and oblast. At the basis of these relations lie the ties between local party organizations, production collectives, and workers of the ideological front and of science and culture. It is the great friendship of fraternal peoples which gave rise, figuratively speaking, to the shoots of fraternal adoption between the capital of the Mordovian ASSR--Saransk--and the Bulgarian city Botevgrad. Born more than 15 years ago, when the Botevgrad people invited a Saransk delegation to share with them the joy of a holiday marking the 100th anniversary of their city, our close ties of friendship and cooperation have become mature and permanent, embracing dozens of collectives and thousands of people.

The adopted brother relations with Botevgrad has been developing on a planned basis. The initiative in their preparation is taken by city, rayon, and primary organizations of the CPSU, the Komsomol obkom, the collective members of friendship societies, and various public organizations. In addition, we strive for the relations with our adopted brothers to have a practical character and significance and to actively promote an exchange of advanced experience in party organizational and educational and economic work.

Paramount importance in the cooperation between the adopted brother cities is attributed to inter-party contacts. Our conversations with our Bulgarian party work colleagues have basically the character of a free exchange of opinions during the course of which we try to give the most detailed description of the content, forms, and methods of the work of our oblast party organization. At the same time, we attentively study the various aspects of similar work in Botevgrad, trying to adopt what is valuable and instructive. We find much that is useful, for example, in our friends' practice of the party leadership of party organizations, and in their organization of individual work with people and of the aesthetic education of the workers and of the younger generation. At the same time, we do not conceal from our friends--as they do not from us--our difficulties and problems, and together we discuss possible ways of resolving them.

Our adopted brother ties have become an effective means of exchanging concrete experience in the party leadership of the economy. This is completely confirmed by the practice of the relationships between the party committees of Saransk and Botevgrad which have developed. We make use of the experience of our Bulgarian friends in planning the social development of labor collectives, and in the close coordination of these plans with the development of production. We have also been interested by the work practice of the plant organizations of the Bulgarian Communist Party with engineering and technical cadres in raising the latter's responsibility for output quality and for the introduction of new equipment. A study of the work experience of the Botevgrad obshchina party committee in dealing with the overall construction and beautification of the city has also been fruitful for the representatives of Saransk.

Our obkom is now concentrating efforts on a study and introduction of the achievements of our Bulgarian friends in such vitally important directions as the specialization and concentration of agricultural production, a rise in the standard of cropping, the creation of rural housing cooperatives, and so forth. Toward this end, in the near future direct relationships will be set up between the Saransk suburban sovkhoz imeni the 25th CPSU Congress and the "Great October" Agroindustrial Association of the Botevgrad obshchina.

Relationships between the collectives of industrial branches have become an important work sector. Bulgaria receives from the Mordovian ASSR the output of the "Svetotekhnika" Production Association, the semiconductor instruments and transformers of the "Elektrobypryamitel'" Enterprise, and penicillin, streptomycin, and dry polyglucin from the Saransk Medicines Plant. The dump truck plant, cable plant, and other enterprises regularly ship their output to Bulgarian receivers. Our party organizations keep a strict watch over the quality and the schedules of our friends' orders, and see to it that every worker performs his international duty with a feeling of great responsibility.

According to last year's results, the republic's industry overfulfilled its assignments for the delivery of output for exports. The production of products certified for the highest quality category has been increased, and quite a few of them are produced on the level of the best world models.

Fruitful contacts of long standing have been established between the Saransk "Elektrovypryamitel'" Plant and the Botevgrad Semiconductor Plant. A new production building has been built in Botevgrad on the basis of a design by our specialists. The technology and design of the controlled and uncontrolled silicon power valves was developed for our Botevgrad friends by engineers from "Elektrovypryamitel'." Testing stands have been designed and sent to Bulgaria. A large group of Botevgrad workers and specialists have undergone training in Saransk to master the technological process for the production of semiconductor instruments. There is always a "green light" to the enterprises of our city for orders from Botevgrad. They are filled with good quality and on schedule. Working shoulder to shoulder, Botevgrad and Saransk electrical engineers have not only been able to exchange work experience and to master advanced methods, but also to

become close friends. With great love and concern for one another's successes the workers of Saransk and Botevgrad speak about the achievements of "our plant," "our school," and "our friends."

The exchange of advanced experience--information about achievements--is a bilateral process. It is in essence a mutual enrichment with new possibilities. I will cite an example. Production companies from the People's Republic of Bulgaria have participated directly in the introduction of four operations at the Saransk Medicine Plant to regulate the fermentation process and the fractional supply of nutritional substances. Maximum activity in a liquid culture penicillin was achieved here.

We do not at all reduce the development of ties between our labor collectives and meetings with our friends to a study of purely production questions. There is also constantly in progress an extensive exchange of experience on the solution of social and domestic problems, the organization of party organizational and ideological work, the strengthening of labor discipline, and the organization of leisure--in a word, all of those things without which it would be inconceivable today to conduct a serious conversation on achieving high production efficiency and work quality.

Life and practice have been convincing us that there are things which we can learn from each other in our search for constructive solutions to the important problems facing us. And beautiful relationships of brotherhood, sincere disinterested friendship, and mutual help, and a feeling of fellowship help us to master not only the secrets of expertise, but also promote the growth of that lofty self-consciousness of the working man which comprises our chief moral capital.

In 1978 friendly relations were established between the workers of the Mordovian ASSR and the Gozhovskoye and Seradzskoye voyevodstvos of the Polish People's Republic. A republic branch of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society was created and two conferences have been held. The geography of the friendly contacts between the enterprises of Mordovia and Poland is extensive. For example, the "Mordovtsement" Production Association has signed a cooperation agreement with the "Varta" Cement and Lime Combine of Seradzskoye voyevodstvo. The Mordovian State Agricultural Experimental Station is cooperating with the experimental crop growing station in Kalinov in the same voyevodstvo. We hope that these relationships will be continued and strengthened in the future and that they will receive a further development as the situation in socialist Poland becomes normalized.

Our friendship and cooperation cannot be measured solely quantitatively. Their importance is in their emotional influence, in the spiritual enrichment of people as a result of meeting one another. This influence does not lend itself to quantitative measurement, but each of us feels its power upon ourselves. In Saransk, on the initiative of the residents, four streets are called G. Dimitrov, Botevgradskaya, Gozhovskaya, and Seradzskaya. Botevgradskaya Street which is now being reconstructed will soon become a beautiful, wide main street, the symbol of the eternal friendship of two cities, two peoples, and two countries. Preparatory work is being conducted on the making of a film, "Saransk-Botevgrad."

Our artist V. A. Popkov has exhibited his works in People's Poland. V. I. Anashkin, a docent at the Mordovian State University imeni N. P. Ogarev, gave a course of lectures at the philological faculty of Yagellonskiy University in Krakow. The poet Ivan Pronchatov, who during the Great Patriotic War participated in the liberation of Warsaw, has published a cycle of poems on the fraternal Polish people and on Soviet-Polish friendship. Our folk vocal and dance ensemble "Litova" made successful appearances on Poland's stages.

The republic newspapers and periodicals regularly publish articles and radio and television carry broadcasts about the cities which have been made relatives, and about important dates and events in the lives of the fraternal countries, and they show the achievements of the best collectives.

A study of the history and contemporary development of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has become a component part of the studies and scholarship of a number of teachers and students in the republic's vuzes. A doctoral dissertation entitled "The Economic Policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Industry" has been defended in our university. The departments of Russian language and foreign and Russian literature conduct scholarly consultations with Bulgarian graduate students. For several years now there has been a school for guides at the university's faculty of social professions.

During the past three years more than 2,000 inhabitants of Mordovia have been on tourist trips in the fraternal socialist countries. Many of them have related what they saw to their collectives. Their impressions supplement the lectures which are read by lecturers from the "Znaniye" Society about the life and problems of the development of the socialist countries. In the bookstores of Saransk there are special literature of the socialist countries sections.

There are large reserves in making use of the mobilizing power of our fraternal relationships for a further improvement of party work and for a timely and effective accomplishment of economic and social tasks. We see in a further development of socialist competition between the local subdivisions of the workers' collectives of our fraternal countries and in the imparting of greater concreteness to our friendly contacts a real embodiment of socialist internationalism in action.

2959

CSO: 1800/522

NATIONAL

GORNO-ALTAY OBKOM SECRETARY ON SOVIET-MONGOL COOPERATION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[Article by V. Sapov, correspondent of PRAVDA: "Neighbors, Friends, and Partners"]

[Text] An old friendship links the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast and the Bayan-Ulegeyskiy Aymak [Province]. Not long ago, a traditional agreement was signed between them, calling for an exchange of delegations, the study of practical experience, scientific achievements, the joint search for a solution of a number of national economic problems, and in particular the realization of the plans for increasing the output of agricultural production discussed at the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

The Mongolian Altay calls the Soviet Altay a brother. And those who live along both sides of the border are not separated from one another. Both oblasts are linked by a long-standing friendship, warm and good-neighbor relations. And this time, too, the Altay inhabitants cheerfully welcomed their guests from Ulekey, headed by the first secretary of the Aymak Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, B. Khurmetbek. The delegation came to sign the agreement on further cooperation.

The preceding agreement was "concluded" in Ulekey, and this one--in Gorno-Altaysk. The day before a delegation headed by CPSU obkom secretary V. Molchanov visited the Mongolian Aymak. In the course of the meeting all points of the agreement were discussed. Moreover, both sides took into account proposals made in rayon and somon [territorial-administrative unit in the Mongolian People's Republic] committees, in enterprises, in societies of Soviet-Mongolian and Mongolian-Soviet friendship, and in farms maintaining constant direct contacts.

This is how a program of cooperation is composed. In a business-like, free and easy atmosphere, large and small tasks are outlined. And a graphic example of how one must derive benefit from such trips are the visits of [our] Mongolian friends in Kosh-Agachskiy Rayon, which is located on the border of Western Mongolia, as long ago as the 1950's. People in Gorno-Altay remember them and think that the regular relations of the border oblasts began with them.

It is not difficult to imagine what aroused the interest of [our] Mongolian friends. Collectivization was going in full swing in the Mongolian People's Re-

public. And naturally the experience of the organization of kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Gorno-Altay was exceedingly instructive for the araty [Mongolian cattle raisers].

And soon after the Mongolian steppes came alive--a virgin land epopee began here. The Soviet Union provided a great deal of assistance. In 1959 alone 2,500 tractors, 500 grain combines, 3,000 automobiles and a lot of other technical equipment went from the USSR to the Mongolian People's Republic. The homeland of the October [Revolution] sent 200 agronomists, engineers and technicians, who had gone through the school of the virgin lands in Siberia and Kazakhstan to help fraternal Mongolia. They gladly shared their knowledge and experience with [our] Mongolian friends.

In the current five-year-plan an important place is again allotted to the development of virgin lands. It is planned to open up 300,000 hectares, a significant part of them in Western Mongolia.

As is well known, it is important not simply to copy experience, but to interpret and apply it creatively. When the goal is clear, the results are also on hand. This is precisely how [our] Mongolian friends act. While being in Ulevey, I heard quite a few good words about the party committee and the administration of the Ulan-Khus Somon. At one time one delegation after the other went from here to the Kolkhoz imeni 50-letiya SSSR. The guests did not return with empty hands: They purchased pure-bred wool-bearing goats, mastered the technology of watering and harvesting grasses, and learned to apply fertilizer. There, in Kosh-Agach, [our] Mongolian friends borrowed the project of sheep-folds, which after completion was accepted in Mongolia.

"To help and assist friends is our international duty," says Yu. Znamenskiy, the first secretary of the Gorno-Altayskiy Obkom of the CPSU. "But we are far from thinking that everything we have bears the 'mark of quality.' Along both sides of the border skillful people are working, and are they not to share anything? Here they sent their horticulturists to Ulevey. With their help, the adopted brothers began the planting of trees and shrubs in the center of the Aymak. And today there is something to teach the workers from Kosh-Agach."

I listen to my partner talk and remember the trip to the Bayan-Nur and Altan-Tsugts Somons. There they have excellent irrigated sections. Not a bit worse in the Chuyskaya Steppe, where Mongolian workers also "spied out" the experience. They introduced it. Now they are widely engaged in irrigation here and have put in vegetable plantations. And what is characteristic, they are getting cabbage and potatoes from them which are a bit larger than in Gorno-Altay.

"The people from Ulevey have gone around us," Yu. Znamenskiy notes. "Now we have to study the experience of the Mongolian vegetable growers. And with the Zlobin method things are far better among the neighbors than among us. And what wool-bearing goats they have in Mongolia: White ones, like snow. From each one they collect 700-800 grams of wool."

Friends do not have secrets from one another. Well, in order for the reverse relationship to work out more often, as in the case with horticulture, irrigation

and the wool-bearing [goats], the aykom [aymak committee] and the obkom have established the following procedure: Every delegation composes a detailed report about its trip.

I am reading one of them, compiled by the chairman of the party commission attached to the Gorno-Altay CPSU Obkom, G. Bel'bekov, who was in Mongolia as a member of a delegation. This detailed account about the work of the party committees of the Altan-Tsugts, Saksay and Bayan-Nur Somons, about the vanguard role of the communists of the state farms in production, about how competition is organized and the propagation of advanced experience is conducted. But there is one observation which is expressed to the friends: In the opinion of the delegation they were in too great a hurry with the introduction of the Ipatov method. Those scales do not yet exist in the agriculture of Western Mongolia.

Our friends listened to our advice. In the state farms of Western Mongolia, which have by no means rejected the idea of the Ipatov followers, they now simply apply it creatively in accordance with local conditions.

Among the adopted brothers of the Soviet and Mongolian Altay it has been taken for a rule: If you have or do things better, prompt us, teach us what to do, so that things are not worse for your neighbor. And in this is seen the main principle of cooperation. The meaning of competition acquires another sound. In any case, in everything there are relationships of trust, based on support and mutual gain.

"There should be more of such prompting," this is how M. Rakhada, secretary of the party committee of the Put' sotsializma State Farm, expressed the essence of the contacts. "I have been in Gorno-Altay more than once and have obtained a great deal from colleagues in the Mayminskiy, Ongudayskiy, Shebalinskiy, and Kosh-Agachskiy Rayons from the practice of organizational party work, in particular in regard to the organization of the verification of the execution of decisions being taken and the development of socialist competition."

About this, I recall, they told us also in the aykom, where a great deal of organizational work is being done on the propagation and introduction of the Soviet experience, on the development of adopted-brother relations. Special literature has been picked up for the agitation collectives, as well as information on competing youth brigades of the Kyzyl-Maany Kolkhoz and the Oktyabr'-39 State Association, the carpet-maker from Ulegey, S. Kenzhebay, and the weaver from Gorno-Altaysk, E. Voroshina, on contacts between the revsomol [Revolutionary League of Youth] members and the Komsomol members, Pioneer organizations, and Soviet-Mongolian and Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Societies.

The program of cooperation between the border oblasts is constituted in such a way that in it a place is found for all organizations--beginning with the schools and ending with the party committees. And even if someone is unable to obtain something useful for his collective from a trip, both sides all the same say: "Let us be friends." You know, in the end the greatest wealth on earth is the happiness of human intercourse.

8970

CSO: 1800571

NATIONAL

BASIS OF SOVIET FEDERALISM REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 4, Apr 82 pp 133-136

[Review by E. V. Tabevosyan, doctor of philosophical sciences, and S. V. Kuleshov, candidate of historical sciences, of book "Natsional'naya politika KPSS. Ocherk istoriografii" [The Nationality Policy of the CPSU. Historiographical Essay] by T. Yu. Burmistrovaya (leader of the author collective), Ye. A. Zaytseva, I. Z. Zakharov, and Ye. I. Shurygin, Politizdat, Moscow, 1981, 256 pages]

[Excerpts] The authors proceed from the very important proposition that the works of the founders of Marxism-Leninism are the methodological and theoretical basis for studying the problem. Their theoretical legacy in this area is examined in the book. The primary stress of the research (this corresponds to the chronological framework of the monograph) is placed on V. I. Lenin's works during the post-October period when the party of the communists was solving the task of uniting the peoples of Russia, who had been liberated by the revolution, into a single international union. In the book, a detailed historiographical analysis of the Leninist legacy is given and the development of the most important elements in the Leninist concept for solving the nationality question under the conditions of socialist construction and its enrichment with new conclusions flowing from the practices of the revolution are pointed out. Among the authors' observations, attention is paid to the attempt to type the peculiarities of the nationality question in Russia after the victory of great October -- peculiarities which the leader of the Communist Party considered when determining its program tasks in this area of social life. The groups of factors, which have been selected, permit the history of his development of the point in the second party program concerning national relations to be studied more carefully and that, which was new in comparison with the preceeding period and which was incorporated, to be revealed. In examining the Leninist documents from the point of view of such basic requirements on the nationality question, which were formulated in the program of the RKP (b) [Russian Communist Party] (Bolsheviks) as the international unity of all workers, the equality of nations and their right to self-determination, the authors devote a great deal of attention to the problem of the form which national and state construction would take. Since a number of its aspects (for example, those concerning the reasons and periods of Lenin's arrival at the idea of a socialist federation) continue to be the subject of debate, there is sense in dwelling in more detail on the reasoning cited in the book. It essentially boils down to the

following. In developing the most advisable form of state organization, V. I. Lenin proceeded from the interest of the class struggle and specific historical conditions. Although the principle of the self-determination of nations itself naturally presupposed different forms for its realization, the leader of the Bolsheviks -- it is pointed out in the book -- preferred a unitary state as being most advisable for the interests of the worker's international struggle. He admitted that a federation was a possible but less desirable version. As the authors of the book write, after the February bourgeois democratic revolution in Russia "no fundamental change took place in V. I. Lenin's views on a federation, but there was a dialectical development of these views. Lenin recognized the permissibility of a federation and its possibility only under the exceptional circumstances of bourgeois states during the bourgeois democratic stage of the revolution. After its victory, Lenin thought that a federation would be the most advisable transitional form on the path to full unity of the nations under the conditions of the struggle for the socialist revolution in Russia. Lenin's attitude toward a federation did not change (in particular, there was no change in his views on a bourgeois federation), but the specific plan for the national and state organization of Soviet Russia was changed. This happened because new historical conditions arose as a result of the victory, first, of the bourgeois democratic and, then, of the socialist revolution in the country. The subject did not concern a bourgeois federation but the national and state organization of Soviet Russia, that is, a socialist federation of states" (p 34).

There are rational items in the reasonings which are cited; however, it is impossible not to note the well known contradiction in the formulated antithesis "change-development". If no fundamental change took place in V. I. Lenin's views on a federation, then what evoked their development? Possibly, it would have been better to say that a dialectical development of the leader's views on national and state forms for realizing the principle of self-determination and for the legal consolidation of the international unity of peoples under the conditions of Soviet power took place? Moreover is not the conclusion about a federation as the "most advisable form" even before the victory of the socialist revolution too hasty? Does the experience of the peoples' creating their own state organization during the first months of Soviet power detract unintentionally from this in this case? Let us remember that V. I. Lenin, when speaking to the Eighth RKP (b) Congress, pointed out that the Bolsheviks' approach to a socialist federation "is a recognition of what has in fact occurred since we wrote about the self-determination of nations in general. At the time, there were still no proletarian republics. When they appeared and only to the degree and how they appeared, were we able to write what we wrote: *'a federated association of states organized according to the Soviet type'".

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* V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye sobraniye sochineniy" [Complete Works], Vol 38, p 159.

NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS OF PUBLIC EDUCATION HELD IN KISHINEV

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 May 82 p 2

[Text] "The 26th CPSU Congress and Questions of the Economics of Public Education" was the theme of an all-union conference-seminar which began on 12 May in Kishinev. Participants in its work include the deputy ministers of education of the union and autonomous republics, the heads of planning and financial administrations, the deputy chiefs of the oblast and kray departments of public education, responsible officials of the USSR Ministry of Education, the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, the Central Committee of the Education, Higher Schools and Scientific Institutions Workers Union, and the USSR Gosplan. The participants of the conference-seminar were greeted by the deputy chairman of the MSSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Gosplan of the republic, V. G. Kutyarkin.

During the course of three days, approximately twenty reports will be heard and discussed at the conference-seminar on various aspects of this problem. The guests will become acquainted with the USSR Ministry of Education-approved experience of the work of the administration for the economic servicing and accounting of educational institutions in the Dubossarskiy, Teleneshtskiy, Ryshkanskiy, Rybnitskiy and other rayons.

At the request of the correspondent of ATEM [Moldavian News Agency], the deputy USSR minister of education, K. G. Nozhko, commented on the questions being examined at the conference-seminar.

"The slogan advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress --- 'The Economy Must Be Economical' --- applies fully also to public education. More than 195,000 institutions and organizations, in which almost one fourth of the population of the country is being educated and studying, now make up the system of education. For their current maintenance alone, more than 16 billion rubles are allotted annually, or 5 percent of the USSR state budget. This obligates us to undertake systematic work in regard to the perfection of the planning and economics of public education. Proceeding from the labor force required by the national economy, beginning in 1982 we will have to work out common annual plans of recruitment for the professional-technical schools, the ninth classes of schools, and the secondary specialized and higher educational institutions with graduates of the eighth and ninth classes. The admission into PTU's [professional-technical schools] is increasing."

As before, K. G. Nozhko emphasized, the general obligatory secondary education of youth remains an important task. In the current five-year-plan practically all eighth graders will complete it.

The conference-seminar also examined questions of strengthening the material-technical base of the schools, especially in the rural locality, the education of the pupils in a spirit of thrift, a communist attitude towards work and public property, the work of groups of a prolonged day, and others. Recommendations will be adopted which are aimed at the further improvement of the economics of public education.

8970

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NATIONAL

RUSSIAN CULTURAL MONUMENTS SOCIETY PRAISED ON JUBILEE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Monuments of the Fatherland"]

[Text] Here it has been 16 years already that the VOOPK [All-Russian Society for the Preservation of Monuments of History and Culture] has been in existence in the USSR. Its Fourth Congress will be held in June of this year in Novgorod. During the time which has elapsed since its First Congress this public organization has accumulated quite a bit of working experience and has attracted more than 14 million persons to its ranks. The society's activity, developing along two basic lines: patriotic education and organizational-practical work, has yielded tangible results. The broadest masses are more and more coming to understand the importance of monuments and are actively manifesting concern for preserving the treasures of history, culture, and architecture. This is testified to by letters being sent to the editors.

"The village of Lezhnevo, Ivanovskaya Oblast is my home town," writes Engineer B. Mikhaylov from Tatariya. "Quite a few monuments have been preserved in this locality. Particularly striking is the campanile of the Tritsko-Znamenskaya Church. Multi-storyed, it is externally reminiscent of the Tower of Pisa in Italy. In any case, in beauty it does not yield to that edifice. But its fate gives cause for alarm. According to the statement of the Ivanovskaya Oblast Department of Culture, they have only one restorer for 30 projects. Restoration of the campanile is planned for 1989--1990. However, it is clear even to the non-specialist that it needs to be repaired now." In our opinion, this letter represents a double value. In the first place, it briefly enumerates the basic problems and difficulties of restoration work, and--in the second place--it clearly demonstrates a qualitative turning-point in the consciousness. A person who, perhaps, had previously not accorded any significance to the architectural milieu in which he grew up suddenly became an active defender of preserving the beauty of his home town. From today's viewpoint he looks far not so much into the past as into the future....

No less disturbing to people is the fate of present-day monuments. The inhabitants of Ul'yanovsk are proud of the monument to the soldiers from their area who died during the years of the Great Patriotic War. An obelisk, crowned by a star with laurel branches, is visible for many kilometers. But what is disturbing is the fact that this monument has remained for seven years now with certain elements still unfinished. Its central core is lacking--a sculptured group of eight figures. This fact, about which our readers informed us, has been checked out by

our correspondent. It turned out that everything had gotten tied up in bureaucratic red tape. At first the RSFSR Ministry of Culture delayed matters, then the Leningrad Division of Rosmonumentiskusstvo.

But, of course, monuments can only be helped by deeds. "Here it has been 10 years already that the members of the Moscow City Division of VOOPK have been taking part in restoration projects," the Muscovite D. Aleksandrov informs us in his letter. "Volunteer restorer aides, attracted by the history of the Motherland (among them are students and persons in the most diverse occupations), have spent 60 Sundays in this work. As a result of their initiative, a commission on facilitating restoration work was created under the VOOPK's Moscow City Division. In 1981 alone more than 13 voluntary Saturdays and Sundays were spent on the capital's historical projects. The ranks of those who are devoting their free time to putting the monuments in good order are growing." The author of this letter calls upon everybody to whom history in stone and wood is dear to join together in this beginning: "This aid is mutual, for a monument repays us with a gift; it makes it possible for us to sense the unbroken, life-creating connections of time...." These lines breathe with the joy of creation.

Initiative, personal participation--these are the components without which the success of any cause is impossible. At times it is precisely these qualities which are not possessed to a sufficient degree by certain of our correspondents who issue signals about shortcomings. Here, for example, are the inhabitants of the town of Belev, Tul'skaya Oblast, disturbed by the fact that nothing is being done in their town in the plan to prepare for the 200th Anniversary of the poet Zhukovskiy. They report that the bust of the poet on Yershovskaya Street is in a state of neglect, that nobody is taking care of it.... Of course, the first reprimand should be directed at the gorispolkom and the local department of the Society for the Preservation of Monuments. But what about the authors of the letter themselves? Why did they not mention their own blame in this matter? Is it really so difficult to maintain in good condition one modest, rather small monument? Who, if not the urban residents living right close by, can and should do this...? Is it possible that the sight of something not in good order on a street in one's home town does not evoke a desire to eliminate this disorder, all the more so in that the efforts and means to do this require only minimal outlays?

The growth of interest and responsibility on the part of the broad masses with regard to the cultural heritage of the past insistently testifies to the fact that today the cause of preserving monuments must be placed on a new qualitative level. The conditions for this do exist. Recently in the RSFSR a number of decrees have been adopted concerning the preservation and bringing into order monuments and landmark areas around Moscow which are linked with the name of A. Blok, places associated with Chekhov in Taganrog, monuments in Ivanovskaya Oblast, and the creation of a tourist center in the city of Novgorod. After representations by our newspaper a complex of measures was outlined for putting into good order the A. S. Pushkin Museum-Preserve in Bol'shoye Boldino, Gor'kovskaya Oblast. There are plans for organizing a historical-architectural museum in Novosibirsk as well as a historical-architectural and artistic museum-preserve in Ples.

Of great importance for propagandizing the national achievement and utilizing it for the patriotic education of people is the celebration of the landmark dates of

our history and culture. The following were marked with triumphant ceremonies: the 600th Anniversary of the Kulikovo Battle, the 125th Anniversary of the Tret'yakov Gallery, the Jubilees of the great Russian artists A. Ivanov, Savrasov, Venetsianov, and Shishkin, and the 75th birthday of S. P. Korolev. These are not only memorial dates but also an attraction of public interest to history. Beneficial echoes of these jubilees can already be observed today in works of literature and art. They also make unforgettable impressions on the rising generation, inculcating in them a feeling of pride for their own people which has contributed so much of value to the treasury of world history and culture.

It is thought that propaganda activity should be more actively combined with the solution of problems of practical, concrete work on preserving monuments. Conservation, restoration, and their quality--these are what deserve constant attention today and require the particular care of the party and public organs. And it is here, as they say, that there are still unutilized reserves. This is testified to by the editors' mail; this problem was posed sharply at the January plenum of the VOOPIK Central Council.

Restoration projects and the restoration of certain monuments and ensembles has been going on for decades and costs a great deal. As before, the chief problem remains the low quality of the restoration work. For this reason some monuments have to be restored twice, diverting forces and funds from other projects. There are well-known instances of skilled restorers being used for utterly ancillary projects on the repair of which ordinary builders would have been fully capable of handling. The principal causes of these shortcomings are concealed within insufficiently precise planning, poor organization of projects, and in the scattering of funds. At the plenum it was emphasized that it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on putting into order the most important and valuable monuments. And there are quite a few such monuments comprising our national pride and needing help. They are located not only in the Central Region, as is usually thought, but in the North and the South, in Siberia and the Far East.

The thought "economics should be economical" also fully pertains to the economic activity of the restoration organizations. Sometimes because of petty details--use of the wrong materials, their loss due to the lack of security protection, a shortage of transport--the time periods allotted for operations are interrupted and delayed for long years. Here too the help of the public is needed, its effective monitoring of the conduct of restoration operations.

Obviously, more attention must also be devoted by the restoration sections and organizations themselves. They are often operating by old-fashioned methods, and the level of their equipment leaves much to be desired. The many years of experience of restoration workmen is not being utilized everywhere. All this is reflected in the quality of the restoration work and, what is of no small importance, on their costs. Every year new personnel come pouring into this sector; people come in who are simply attracted by the love of antiquity, but they are not always well-acquainted with the specifics of the work. Therefore, particular attention must be paid to their training. Of course, in speaking about quality, point number one is skilled personnel. It is thought that a system of tutorial apprenticeship--attaching young specialists to more experienced ones--is also applicable in restoration.

In the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress it is emphasized that the preservation of monuments and the inculcation of patriotism in Soviet people should become a matter for the party, the state, and the people. Consequently, this matter must also be carried out on an up-to-date level, having recourse to a reliable material base, advanced methods of labor organization, and skillfully utilizing the enormous power of the public.

2384

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NATIONAL

SOCIOLOGISTS FIND ECONOMIC LAWS MISUNDERSTOOD, DISRESPECT FOR SOCIALIST PROPERTY

[Editorial Report] Moscow OBNHCHESTVENNYYE NAUKI in Russian no 3, May-June 1982 carries on pp 20-33 an 8000 word article titled "The Sociology of Legal Consciousness" by Valeriy Shchegortsov. The article contains the results of a series of sociological studies of the legal consciousness of workers and kolkhoz peasants. These studies showed that most Soviet citizens have a good understanding of legal norms in the area of criminal law but lack that understanding in the area of economic law. Further, these studies found that "almost 20 percent" of the workers queried reported little respect for socialist property among their comrades. The article concludes that moral stimuli are "clearly insufficient" to change this situation.

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NATIONAL

DEALING WITH CRITICISM IN FACTORIES DESCRIBED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 6, Mar 82 pp 65-68

[Article by V. Dolotov, Deputy Secretary of the Party Committee of the Penza Electronic-Computer Plant, Penza: "Critical Comments and Their Realization"]

[Text] Many changes have occurred recently at our plant. A number of shops have been remodeled, automatic lines and progressive technological processes are being introduced, and obsolete equipment is being replaced. But the everyday living conditions have remained the same -- crowded and unattractive. The reason for this is that some of our economic managers have taken an attitude to this as being something of secondary or subsidiary importance. The chief thing, as they see it, is production, the plan. Everything else can come later.

For taking this attitude, managers of the enterprise, the shops, and the sectors were subjected to sharp criticism at party meetings. Most of the complaints were directed at the chiefs of the repair-and-operational service and the repair-and-construction shop, N. Drozdov and R. Belousov, who took an insufficiently responsible attitude to the resolution of this problem.

The party committee studied and summarized all the critical comments and suggestions, brought them to the attention of the plant management and the presidium of the trade-union committee, and expressed its opinion on the essence of the matter. The administration and the trade-union committee took an understanding attitude to the needs of the Communists. Certain funds were allocated for the remodeling of the old living accommodations and the construction of new ones. The director issued an order, in which the deadlines for the carrying out of the operations were indicated, and the names of the specific executors were given.

It must be said that most of our economic managers react correctly, in a business-like manner, to the critical comments and suggestions, whether they come from Communists or non-party members. They take prompt steps dealing with them and report on them to the party committee, the shop party bureaus, the party groups, and all the workers.

Speaking at a plant party conference, grinding-machine operator A. Doronin criticized Chief Engineer V. Prokhorov and Chief Technologist A. Plekhanov for being insufficiently active in organizing the work of introducing minor mechanization in the shops and sectors. That forced them to study in detail where to

employ what kind of machinery and attachments in order to achieve a considerable reduction in manual labor. With the assistance of the Section for the Scientific Organization of Labor, and the organization of the Society of Inventors and Efficiency Experts, much has already been done. As a result, the labor productivity at the plant in the first year of the present five-year plan increased by 14 percent, as against the 11 percent planned.

Obviously, the correct attitude toward criticism does not come all by itself. A highly principled attitude is educated in the managers systematically, from day to day. It is educated by the primary party organization, and by the entire on-the-job, creative atmosphere in the labor collective.

Questions of developing criticism and self-criticism, of training the economic managers to react in a businesslike manner to the comments and suggestions of the party commissions, Communists, and non-party members, are considered at party meetings, sessions of the party committee and the shop party bureaus, and at plant party conferences.

Guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization," we strive for a situation in which the example of the correct attitude toward criticism proceeds from the managers.

We strive to see that all the critical comments, suggestions at meetings, letters and warning signals, and statements in the wall press cause a sensitive and timely reaction primarily on the part of the plant director, his deputies, and the chief specialists. And it must be said that we usually encounter understanding and support on their part. For example, the plant director and his deputies have definite hours when workers can visit them on personal matters. But can a person always arrive at the strictly designated reception hours? Or maybe someone else is simply too embarrassed. The party committee recommended to the plant director, Communist P. Petrash, that he supplement the receiving of visitors in his office by meetings with people in the shops themselves. And that has become a regular practice. The managers give talks to the workers, inform them about matters that pertain to the collective, and answer their questions. They discuss what has been done or what is planned to be done in regard to the statements, letters, critical comments, and suggestions of the workers.

On the recommendation of the party committee, at the end of every week the managers of all the subdivisions speak in the collectives as the shifts overlap. They give short reports on the results of the work during the five-day period and analyze the results. The workers express their comments, recommendations, and their claims against the managers of the particular shop or other subdivisions, and against the plant services. This procedure creates a businesslike mood within the collectives, and trains people to make a critical evaluation of the results of the work that has been done.

One of the effective forms of developing in the administrative personnel a critical approach to the results of their own activities is asking them to give reports at party meetings about the fulfillment of their official and public duties.

Quite recently the party committee and the shop bureaus listened to oral reports chiefly from foremen and brigade leaders. The managers of the enterprise and the shops seemed to be beyond criticism. We have achieved a change in that situation. Currently, reports are given by managers at all levels. And this is not only at sessions of the party committee and the party bureaus, but also at open party meetings. The day when the manager will be giving his report is communicated by us well in advance -- a month, or sometimes even two months, ahead of time. This is so that the manager himself and the participants in the meeting can be well prepared for the report.

I must admit that previously our reports were prepared hurriedly. For example, it was ascertained that "the plan is burning up" at a particular sector. There was little benefit from reports such as that. They did not provide the entire picture of the state of affairs, since they were conducted without a thorough analysis of the work.

Currently the reports are carefully prepared. Special commissions for the preparation of meetings, as well as the commissions for monitoring the activities of the administration, help to carry out that work. Every time we think about the necessity or desirability of the report by a particular manager at a party meeting. We strive to see that the reports are given not for the sake of formality, but actually provide a definite benefit.

Here is an example. Our plant, throughout the past five-year plan, coped poorly with the plan for the production of consumer goods. And if it actually did fulfill that plan, it was only by means of adding correction factors. As is well known, at the 26th CPSU Congress this practice was subjected to serious criticism. The congress emphasized the need to increase the production of consumer goods, to expand their variety, and to improve their quality.

The party committee recommended discussing the question of the tasks of Communists in increasing the production of consumer goods at meetings in all party organizations and party groups, and recommended asking the managers of shops, sections, and sectors to give oral reports. At the meetings there was a thorough analysis of the state of affairs, reserves in production were revealed, and mention was made of the specific persons who were to blame for the disruption of the plans. The criticism was concrete and well-directed.

With respect to individual managers it was necessary, so to speak, to show firmness. For example, the Communists in the Consumer Goods Section and the Special Design Bureau criticized at their meetings the chief of the Consumer Goods Section, V. Bukin for his lack of actions and lack of initiative. Bukin publicly announced that he would correct the situation. But a certain amount of time passed, and it became obvious that his assurances had been nothing but empty words, and the plan was again threatened with disruption. Then, on the recommendation of the shop party organizations, the party committee presented the administration with the question of replacing that manager by another worker who was more competent and energetic. The board of directors supported the recommendation.

All the critical comments and proposals expressed at meetings were taken under supervision by the party committee, which periodically informed the collectives

about what had been done. That contributed to increasing the managers' responsibility for the job that had been assigned to them. By using the reserves, the collective gradually made a breakthrough and sharply increased the rates of production of consumer goods. In the first year of the new five-year plan $3\frac{1}{2}$ times more consumer goods were produced than were produced annually during the past five-year plan.

It sometimes happens that not every manager immediately accepts the criticism, or reacts in a timely manner to the Communists' comments and recommendations. The party organization has to manifest persistence and a well-principled attitude in teaching a particular manager to accept the criticism correctly. In this regard I would like to cite a recent incident.

Our enterprise announced a mass campaign for the economizing and thrifty use of energy resources. An unannounced inspection by the people's controllers indicated that equipment is left running idle not infrequently in the shops, and powerful searchlights and lamps are left burning unnecessarily. One of the reasons is the poor monitoring of the expenditure of energy on the part of the chief energy engineer's section. The party committee decided to hear an oral report at its session from chief energy engineer G. Yanov. A competent commission was assigned to prepare it. Activists worked conscientiously and objectively analyzed the activities of the section and its manager. But G. Yanov himself perceived the decision concerning his report as something that was undermining his authority. He made no preparation for the report, did not accept the criticism, and arrogantly asserted, "I won't work!"

The discussion took a sharp turn. The party committee took a well-principled approach to evaluating the manager's activities, and reprimanded the Communist. At the request of the party committee, Comrade Yanov's senior Communists and his associates on the job had repeated discussions with him. And what came of them? The person finally realized his errors. It was not immediate, but he mastered himself. Together with the specialists and the best production experts, he began to seek ways to improve the ways to save energy resources. Much of what has planned has already been done.

One of the active forms of participation by Communists in monitoring the activities of the administration is the use of the party commissions that were created for various areas of work. In the primary party organization alone there are nine of them. The party committee considers the commissions' work plans, helps to select the correct directions, and gives assignments to the activists. Frequently the proposals and recommendations from the commissions are presented for discussion to the party committee, the party bureaus, and meetings of Communists. We strive, as is required by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "The Work of the Primary Party Industrial Enterprises in the City of Voronezh in Carrying Out the Monitoring of the Activities of the Administration," for a situation in which the economic managers react in a businesslike manner to the commission's proposals. The board of directors, on the basis of the results of the inspections, issues orders and measures are prepared, with an indication of the specific deadlines and responsible individuals.

But it sometimes happens that the managers of shops and sectors, and the senior foremen do not agree with the commissions' conclusions, and attempt to "apply the

brakes" to any criticism of their shortcomings. In these instances the party commission attempts to support the commissions and to correct the economic managers.

The cutting-tools shop is one of the leading ones at the enterprise. It has always coped with the plans. But how? With a large amount of tension, and sometimes also with the aid of last-minute shock tactics. The party committee instructed the commission for monitoring the introduction of new technology to find the reasons for the erratic operation of the shop. The commission undertook the job. And this is what was ascertained. For a prolonged period of time, more than 20 pieces of new, highly productive equipment, including two machine tools with digital programmed control, had been standing idle. There had been frequent breakdowns in labor discipline. Senior foreman L. Zagumennov took no part in educational work, ignored criticism, failed to heed the opinion of the Communists, and failed to show initiative.

He agreed with the commission's comments, but he was in no hurry to correct the situation. It was necessary for the party committee to intervene. On its insistence, foreman L. Zagumennov was removed from his assignment. The results of an inspection by the commission were discussed by the shop Communists, and they expressed the opinion that the collective could assimilate the new equipment and would be able to cope with the violators of discipline. And they not only said it, but also did it. The party members were the first to assimilate the work on the new machine tools, and their example inspired the others. Brigade leader, Communist A. Lyzlov accepted into his brigade for retraining the young production workers who had previously been considered "difficult" ones. A few months went by, and now the shop collective are working rhythmically.

I shall not be exaggerating if I say that criticism and self-criticism help us in our work. They keep the managers from being complacent and from marking time. To a large extent this is how we explain the success that the collective has had in its work during the first year of the new five-year plan -- the enterprise has achieved the preterm fulfillment of all the plans for the basic indicators, and has confidently begun the second year of the five-year plan.

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SOVIET SCHOLARS STRESS HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF KIEVAN RUS'

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Apr 82 pp 1-2

[Article: "A Significant Event in Native History"]

[Text] The capital of the Soviet Ukraine is one of the oldest cities in our country and an important political, industrial and cultural center. The role of Kiev in our native history is great. When presenting the "Gold Star" medal to the hero city, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said: "Kiev is dear to every Soviet individual. It is dear to us because of its glorious past, because of its heroic and revolutionary traditions". The 15-century jubilee of the city on the Dnieper, which is being celebrated during the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has become the common holiday of the entire family of Soviet peoples.

The Joint Scientific Session of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, which was held on 14 April in Kiev, was devoted to the 1500th jubilee of the city of Kiev. Academicians and correspondent members of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, representatives of the academies of sciences of the union republics and the branch offices of the USSR Academy of Sciences, employees of academic scientific establishments in the city of Kiev, and responsible workers from the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Ukrainian SSR council of ministers, the Kiyevskiye party gorkom and obkom, and the ispolkoms of the city and oblast councils of people's deputies assembled in the auditorium of the Ukrainian SSR State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater imeni T. G. Shevchenko.

Members and candidate members of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo-- V. V. Shcherbitskiy, A. F. Vatchenko, G. I. Vashchenko, A. P. Lyashko, I. A. Mozgovoy, I. Z. Sokolov, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, Yu. N. Yel'chenko, A. S. Kapto, and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak; first deputy chief of the Science and Educational Establishments Section of the CPSU Central Committee-- S. G. Shcherbakov; the president of the USSR Academy of Sciences-- A. P. Aleksandrov; the president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences -- B. Ye. Paton; the deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology -- V. M. Kudinov; deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; members of the presidiums of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; the presidents and vice-presidents of the academies of

sciences in the union republics; and representatives of party, soviet and public organizations were on the presidium.

Academician A. P. Aleksandrov opened the session with an opening address. He said that the presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences had decided to conduct a scientific session, dedicated to the 1500th anniversary of the city of Kiev, in connection with the large-scale discoveries which have been made in recent years by historians, archeologists and social scientists in general. Representatives of the republic academies and the branches and departments of the USSR Academy of Sciences had been invited to the session. Essentially, all the country's scientific academic forces are participating in it.

The president of the USSR Academy of Sciences dwelt on the most important tasks of the research collectives in accelerating scientific and technical progress and in strengthening the bonds of science with production in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. He pointed out the significant contribution of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, which is occupying progressive positions in the country on a number of avenues of scientific research, in solving national economic tasks and the close links of scientific institutions with industry. A. P. Aleksandrov expressed the heartfelt gratitude of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to the government of the republic for its attentive and concerned attitude toward science.

The participants in the session selected with great enthusiasm an honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Academician P. N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented the report entitled "Kievan Russia and Its Role in the Historic Fate of Our Motherland's Peoples". He said that it is significant and symbolic that we are celebrating the 1500th anniversary of Kiev during the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Socialist statehood was born as a result of Great October and was embodied in the creation of the Soviet socialist republics and then in the formation of a single multinational state -- the USSR, the common socialist homeland of all our peoples. However, the state unification of our entire country had a pre-history which was many centuries long, at whose dawning Kiev was the capital of the old Russian state -- Kievan Russia. The 1500th anniversary of Kiev is an important event in public and cultural life; it is truly a union-wide holiday, a holiday of the friendship between the Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, and all Soviet peoples.

The speaker says that the uniting of the Slav tribes into large unions was known at least from the Sixth Century. The role of Kiev and of Kievan Russia in general in the historic fate of the Eastern Slavs and essentially in that of all USSR peoples is indeed enormous. Kievan Russia, which united the lands in the European part of our country during the 9th-11th Centuries, did not only become the historic cradle of the three fraternal Slav peoples -- the Great Russians, the Ukrainians and the Belorussians; within the framework of this state, more than 20 non-Slav peoples of the Baltic, the North, the Volga

area, the Northern Caucasus, and the Black Sea area also took the first steps in their social and political development.

From the very beginning of their existence, the Slav principalities included non-Slav ethnic groups. The process of the origin of the Old Russian national character took place as the East Slavic tribes developed. The uniting of Kiev and Novgorod under the authority of the Kievan princes led to the formation of an Old Russian state which stretched in the 10th Century from the southern shores of Lakes Ladoga and Onega to the middle of the Dnieper and from Lake Chudskoye to the upper reaches of the Volga, and in the west and southwest -- to the Carpathians, the Prut and the lower reaches of the Danube. Thus was formed the continuous territory of the Old Russian state -- "The Russian Land", a concept which took a firm hold in the consciousness of the East Slavs of that time as their native land. The long political and cultural consolidation process of the East Slavic tribes ended at the end of the Ninth Century with the formation of a single Old Russian state -- Kievan Russia. Its capital -- Kiev-- had grown by that time into one of the largest cities of Europe. It was the recognized center of the Old Russian lands and -- to use the popular expression of the chronicle writer -- "The mother of Russian cities." Based on the vastness of its territory and its international authority, Kievan Russia occupied one of the leading places in Europe. The speaker talks about the high cultural level of Kievan Russia and its successes in construction, architecture, painting, and the applied arts.

The terrible destruction of Kiev, Ryazan', Vladimir, Moscow and other Old Russian cities and villages by the forces of the Golden Horde khans delayed the economic and spiritual progress of the peoples, who inhabited Eastern Europe, for a long time.

The role of the historic bonds between people which were laid by Kievan Russia and its social and political legacy in the formation of a Russian centralized state, in the struggle to overthrow the foreign domination, in the reuniting of all the East Slavic lands, and in transforming Russia into a very large European power was described in the report. The Russian centralized state emerged as the successor of everything positive that existed in grey antiquity. This was one of the conditions for its viability.

The speaker mentions the most important events in the history of the East Slavs' struggle for national independence. The Kulikovskaya Battle, whose 600th anniversary the Soviet people celebrated in 1980, was a brilliant victory for them. The country's territory grew without interruption after the defeat of Mamay's hordes and the overthrow of the Horde yoke. Moscow gradually grew as the main economic center of Russia which influenced to a growing degree the economic ties and historic fate of the peoples who inhabited it. The role of the cities, in particular Kiev, Moscow, Tver, Vladimir, Ryazan', and others, was great during the formation of the Russian centralized state. The significance of Kievan Russia's historical legacy, therefore, is primarily the fact that it prepared the material, social, and cultural preconditions for the formation of a centralized state.

Having described the conditions under which the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian national characters were formed, the speaker pointed out that the Russian centralized state -- in emerging as a bulwark for the national liberation and rebirth of East Slavdom-- united the lands which were drawn to the Russian people ethnically and economically and which were tied to it by historical traditions.

The events of the 1648-1654 war of liberation in the Ukraine and in Belorussia are some of the most brilliant pages in the struggle of East Slavdom to reunite with Russia. For hundreds of years, the consciousness of the Russian, Ukrainian and Belorussian peoples was nourished by a sense of unity for their historical fate. The joint struggle against the yoke of the Golden Horde, the Polish-Lithuanian feudal lords, and against the aggression of the Crimean khanate and the Turkish sultanate convinced the fraternal peoples of the need for a state alliance as an important political condition for their historical progress. The reunification of the Ukraine with Russia in the 17th Century had great import for the future of our country. It is natural that the 325th anniversary of this historic event, which was celebrated in 1979, overflowed into a celebration of all the people.

The Soviet people have also recently celebrated as important international holidays the 150th anniversary of Armenia's voluntary entry into Russia, the 100th anniversary of Kirghizia's entry into the Russian state. The 250th anniversary of Kazakhstan's voluntary joining with Russia is being celebrated this year. The 200th anniversary of Georgia's voluntary entry into Russia will be celebrated in 1983. These are really jubilees of all the people in our common history.

Having pointed out the progressive -- on the whole -- significance of the unification process of the peoples in pre-revolutionary Russia, the speaker pointed out the necessity to deal with history in all its complexities and contradictions. Tsarist Russia was torn by class antagonism and international clashes and by dissension.

P. N. Fedoseyev emphasized that the arrival in the historical arena of the class struggle of the proletariat, which was formed from working people of different nationalities, was a new and exceptionally important landmark in the international uniting of the peoples. The Marxist party, which was created by V. I. Lenin, played a prominent role in the uniting of Russia's exploited masses. In the revolutionary rallying of the proletariat of all the country's nations, V. I. Lenin saw a mighty force which was being called upon to create a new social order and to insure the emancipation and free development of the peoples.

After the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution which brought true freedom and equality to the workers of all of Russia's nationalities, the friendship between the peoples of our country was filled with a fundamentally new content thanks to the wise Leninist policy of the Communist Party.

The cornerstone of the Leninist nationality policy after October was the international unification of the people in the name of achieving the final goals of

the working class -- the construction of socialism and communism. Therefore, the concern for the creation of such an association by insuring the complete equality of all nations and nationalities, their right to self-determination and their free national development was raised to the level of state policy by the Communist Party and the Soviet authorities.

The creation of the USSR marked the conclusive victory of the Leninist nationality policy, provided reliable guarantees for the socialist sovereignty of the Soviet republics and favorable conditions for their cooperation and mutual help in building a new life, and opened the way to the rapid development of the economies and cultures of all the peoples and to strengthening the defensive might and international authority of our motherland.

The fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR became an inexhaustible source of socialist awareness. The uniting of their efforts and resources and their comprehensive mutual help permitted the Soviet peoples to carry out the industrialization of the country, the socialist transformation of agriculture and the cultural revolution successfully and allowed them to transform the USSR into a highly developed socialist power.

The Leninist party of the communists, the revolutionary party of the working class and the party which was the vanguard of all the Soviet people, was the leading and directing force for the development and rapprochement of the nations and nationalities.

More than 60 years ago, various bourgeois nationalistic and petty bourgeois parties promised to solve the nationality question. However, the matter ended with their union with the imperialists, with their support for foreign intervention, and -- as a result -- with the political bankruptcy of these parties. It is possible to recall the disgraceful deals with the interventionists of the Dashnaks in Armenia, the Musavatists in Azerbaijan, the Georgian Mensheviks, the Ukrainian nationalists, and other betrayers of their people. All these "saviors" of the nations were simply trading in national sovereignty, sacrificing national independence to their mercenary interests, and stifling the truly vital and creative forces of their peoples.

The unbreakable friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the strength of the multinational state, which was created by them, bore up honorably under the severe tests during the years of the Great Patriotic War. This friendship, mutual assistance and selflessness of the peoples of the USSR were clearly demonstrated during the postwar rebirth of the national economy and during the subsequent years of developing socialism.

The construction of a developed socialist society is the result of the common efforts of the peoples who are united in the USSR. The formation of an historically new social and international society -- the Soviet people -- was an important sign of mature socialism, and indicator of the growing uniformity in Soviet society and the triumph of the CPSU's nationality policy.

A united national economic complex is being successfully developed in the mature socialist society. In the fraternal family of peoples, the economies of all Soviet republics have been highly elevated, and the task of equalizing the levels of economic development has basically been solved. Close cooperation, rapprochement and the formation of international features have become typical of the national cultures of the peoples of the USSR.

The speaker talks about the successes which all Soviet republics, including the Ukraine, have achieved in the fraternal family. He quotes Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's words which are filled with profound meaning: "Today's successes of the socialist Ukraine are, of course, primarily the fruit of the work of the Ukrainian people, of its sons and daughters. Each union republic based on its own experience knows how much the Ukraine is also doing for our common task. On the other hand the Ukraine's successes are also to a significant degree the fruit of the friendship of the fraternal peoples of the entire Soviet country, the fruit of their joint work".

Academician P. N. Fedoseyev said in conclusion that history is a great teacher. It teaches us to guard the friendship and unity which have been won with such work. We remember this with special feeling during the days of the glorious jubilee of ancient Kiev whose old monuments -- just as the witnesses of the brilliant accomplishments of the age of socialism -- are equally dear to every one -- to the Ukrainians, the Belorussians, the Russians and all the fraternal peoples of our motherland.

The Soviet people are greeting the jubilee of the USSR amidst the high work and political enthusiasm which was evoked by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The indissoluble unity of the party and people and the firmness of the socialist nations and nationalities in constructing communism are demonstrated in this general enthusiasm and readiness to implement the plans of the congress.

The subject of the report by Academician B. A. Rybakov, the director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Archeology, was "Kiev at the Dawn of Its History". The speaker pointed out that our remote ancestors always considered Kiev the oldest city on the immense expanse of the East European plain and all the other cities on the Ukrainian, Russian and Belorussian lands were regarded as the "sons" of this ancient maternal center. A thousand years ago, Kiev was already the capital of an enormous and powerful state which was known throughout the ends of the Old World of that time. In their scientific terminology, the historians called this power -- Kievan Russia. By the end of the 10th Century, Kiev had sprawled widely along the banks of the Dnieper. Here were fortresses, the stone palaces of the princes, pagan sanctuaries, christian temples, and trading areas and settlements; "Shelters for ships" were near the foothills of the coastal mountains and here a fleet, which was to sail not only on the Dnieper but also on the Black ("Russian") Sea, the Sea of Azov, and the remote Caspian Sea, which was called the "Sea of Khorezma", was prepared and equipped every year.

The speaker further says that Greek and West European writers wrote about the Kiev of that time and that Varangian seafarers, who had been employed in the service of the Kievan prince, sped to Kiev. They knew Kiev well in the East;

Arab and Persian geographers and travellers plotted routes to Kiev on maps, measured the number of "way stations" to Kiev, described the goods in which "Kuyaba"-- Kiev --would trade, and considered it the first of the constellation of central European cities.

The speaker quotes fragments of the numerous legends, true stories, tales, extracts from the ancient Russian chronicles and the written sources of the different peoples which have come down to our time about Kiev.

A large place in his report was devoted to an explanation of the personality of Kiev's founder, Kiy, and the important role of Kiev in the creation of the Russian state. The flimsiness of the attempts of the Norman theory representatives to show that northern tribes, who had allegedly summoned the Varangians to rule them, were at the basis of Kievan Russia's statehood, was demonstrated. The speaker says that the first reply to the Normanists was given long before the argument, which was started by them, by the writer of the 1093 chronicle codex: "In antiquity, there was a king of Rome (Romulus) and the city of Rome was named in his honor. There was also Antioch and there was (a city) Antiochia ... there was also Alexander (of Macedonia) and in his name -- Alexandria. In many places, cities were named after kings and princes. So it was in our country, the great city of Kiev was named after Kiy".

Academician B. A. Rybakov quoted fragments from the chronicle of the greatest Russian historian of the Middle Ages, the Kievan Nestor, who -- relying on ancient stories relating to the Fourth and Sixth Centuries -- undertook a complete investigation to clear up the oldest history of Kiev.

The semi-epic history of the Armenian people, which dates from the Eighth Century of the new era and which was written by Zenob Glak, has a lot of importance in determining the time of Kiev's founding. The legend, on which the Slavic story about Kiy, Shchek and Khoriv is based, is found in it. Information, which reminds one a great deal of Nestor's story of Kiy and his service to the emperor of Byzantium on the Danube, is contained in Prokopy Kersariyskiy's work entitled "The History of the War Against the Goths" which dates from the middle of the Sixth Century.

Next, Academician B. A. Rybakov emphasized the importance of archeological research in establishing Kiev's age. Excavations for scientific purposes have been conducted in Kiev since the beginning of the 19th Century. However, only Soviet archeologists managed to create a composite picture of the centuries-old life of the ancient city. The speaker says that archeological finds have confirmed the reality of many facts contained in the chronicles and legends. Roman and Byzantine coins from the end of the Fifth and the beginning of the Sixth Centuries testify to the great age of the city and its large trading ties.

The report tells in detail about the archeological complex of the Fifth-Sixth Centuries which is connected with the historic city of Kiy. This is the "Hill of Kiy" ("Castle Hill"), the long inhabited trade foothill, and the "Town of Kiy" on Starokievskaya Hill. B. A. Rybakov says that based on its appearance and size it would have been difficult to determine its important

social role and to guess its brilliant future. Only a broad look at events in all the Slavic world and at the place of the Kiyevskiye Mountains in these events permits us to understand that which began in the Sixth Century and which ended with the creation of the Russian state with its natural and firm center in Kiev.

The speaker talks about the importance of Kiev as the outpost of the Slavs from which their movement south along the Danube and the great migration in Europe began at the end of the Fifth Century. A special branch of Slavdom -- the south Slavs -- was created, and new state formations, whose inheritors are our contemporary Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, took shape. These were Prince Kiy's tribesmen and contemporaries who travelled with him on the Danube. The author of the "Song of Igor" remembered these campaigns.

The power of Kievan Russia became stronger from century to century, and Kiev dominated half of the East Slavic tribes by the beginning of the Ninth Century. The Kievan princes brought their goods to the largest world markets in Byzantium, Bulgaria and the East. Kievan flotillas were sent to Tsar'grad over the Russian Sea and sailed as far as Iran on the Caspian Sea. Subsequently, the Russians reached Baghdad in Mesopotamia and Balkh on the territory of modern Afghanistan by camel caravan.

In conclusion, Academician B. A. Rybakov said that the Kievan historians of the Middle Ages had something to be proud of when they compared their city with Rome and Alexandria -- Kiev was the capitol of the largest feudal state in Europe.

The Kievan historian of that time begins the entire history of Russia with the answer to the question "From where did the Russian land come and who was the first to rule in Kiev?" We are now able to answer Nestor's question. Kiev became an important historical center for Slavdom 1500 years ago at the juncture of the Fifth and Sixth Centuries, even before it headed Kievan Russia -- a power named for it.

Academician B. Ye. Paton presented a report entitled "The Development of Kiev-- the Capitol of the Ukrainian SSR, a Very Important Industrial, Scientific and Cultural Center". He pointed out that 15 centuries had formed the unique appearance of a city which knew not only upward flights and prosperity but also periods of destruction during its history of many centuries. However, Kiev always rose from the ashes and preserved its importance as a center of the high spirituality of the Slavic people and as a symbol of the unity and indissolubility of the fates of the three fraternal peoples -- the Russians, the Ukrainians and the Belorussians.

In touching upon the historical past of the city, the speaker talks about the revolutionary traditions of the workers of the republic's capitol, the undying glory of the "Arsenal" workers, the work achievements of the Kievans during the years of the first five-year plans, the heroic defense of Kiev during the Great Patriotic War and the military exploits of the Kievans. The title of Hero City has been awarded to Kiev for its outstanding services to the motherland.

Next the speaker said that the optimistic climate of the international community of the peoples of the USSR, the powerful force of the party's Leninist nationality policy, and all the vital tenor of socialism under which outstanding successes have been achieved in the economic, social and cultural development of the city, have made themselves especially felt on the eve of the 60th anniversary of the jubilee of the single allied state. Today's Kiev is one of the largest political, administrative, industrial, and cultural centers of the country and a city of a famous working class and important scientists and cultural experts. The beauty of the ancient city on the slopes of the Dnieper; its enormous industrial, scientific and technical potential; and its high cultural level are a source of the creative work of all Soviet people. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has pointed out: "The growth and flowering of the capital of Soviet Ukraine is the result of a great deal of political and organizational work by the Communist Party and the fruit of the constructive work of the Kievans and all the Ukrainian people. It is the result of the cooperation and mutual assistance of all the peoples of the Soviet Union".

The industry of Kiev is connected with all the fraternal republics by thousands of threads. The synthetic diamonds, computers, aircraft, fishing trawlers, excavating machines, tower cranes, automatically controlled machine tools, and various technical equipment, which is produced in the capital of the Ukraine, are well known in the country and abroad.

Just as all Soviet people, the workers of Kiev are confidently implementing the program which was outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress, for the economic and social development of the country during the 11th Five-Year Plan and for the period out to 1990. As before, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine will develop during the Eighties as a very important center of modern machine building and of many other branches of industry. The struggle of the workers of Kiev to transform it into a city of highly productive work, high culture and exemplary public order, which is being expanded in accordance with the examples of the inhabitants of Moscow, has a great deal of significance in realizing the party's plans.

A significant place in the report was devoted to the development of science in the republic's capital and to the contribution of the Kievan scientists to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. The subject concerned the first steps and formation of the republic's Academy of Sciences, which was established in 1919; the origin of scientific schools, which have received recognition both in our country and abroad, in the research institutes of Kiev; the large national economic significance of work in the fields of mathematics, geology and electrical welding, of the achievements of medical men and biologists, and of the work of social scientists; and the considerable contribution of the scientists of the republic's capital to the victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The academician emphasized that, when examining the figures which described today's Kievan science, one cannot fail to recall the modest dream of V. I. Vernadskiy, the first president of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, who wanted to see three institutes -- physics, biology and minerology -- and a chemical laboratory in the entire Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Our present-day reality has far exceeded these modest wishes. More than 300 scientific and

training establishments, including 44 institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, 18 VUZ, 100 branch scientific research institutes, and more than 150 design and construction technology organizations, are now operating in Kiev. Of the 1.4 million individuals employed in the city's economy, more than 500,000 are diploma'd specialists and almost 300,000 of them have a higher education. It is noteworthy that engineers and technicians numbered only 380 in the city before the revolution.

The scientific achievements of the Ukraine's scientists, especially those of the republic's capital -- Kiev, have depended to a considerable degree on close cooperation with researchers in the fraternal republics and especially with those of the USSR Academy of Sciences which defines the strategy of scientific research, combining the efforts of Soviet scientists in developing all avenues of science. It is deeply symbolic that the time of Kiev's founding managed to be determined on a strictly scientific basis as the result of many years of joint research by Kievan archeologists and scientists from the USSR Academy of Sciences Archeological Institute. Together with the academies of sciences of the Belorussian and Moldavian republics, the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences is performing scientific research which is important for the development of our country's national economy. The scale of cooperation between Ukrainian mathematicians and Uzbek mechanical engineers, between the geologists of Kiev and Ashkhabad, and between the physicists of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the RSFSR is significant. Close cooperation which is based on mutual assistance and support is an effective factor for the intensified development of present-day scientific avenues and for solving the problems involved in accelerating scientific and technical progress.

Kiev has become the main cultural center of the Soviet Ukraine. A total of 11 theaters, 8 palaces of culture, a philharmonic society, more than 1300 libraries and 26 state museums are operating here. The works of Kievan writers, artists, composers, and folk art masters are representing the Soviet multinational art in a fitting manner in many countries of the world.

In conclusion, B. Ye. Paton said that a permanent result of the historical development of Kiev -- the oldest center of the Slavic peoples -- consists of the fact that it was only during Soviet times that the city thanks to the advantages of socialism achieved its true flourishing and acquired universal significance as one of the largest centers of contemporary civilization and of today's scientific and technical revolution.

Academician N. A. Borisevich, president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences, devoted his report to the flowering of the Belorussian people within the united family of the peoples of the USSR. He said that the 1500th anniversary of Kiev is a great event in the social, political and cultural life of our country. He said that not many cities can be found in the world whose contribution to the progress of human society and to the establishment of the friendship and unity of peoples is so great. In the Ninth Century, Kiev had already become the capital of the Old Russian state -- Kievan Russia, which was the cradle of the fraternal East Slavic peoples -- the Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians. Kievan Russia left a deep mark in the history of our motherland. Its achievements in economic, political and cultural life created the foundation for the further development of the East Slavic peoples.

The sense of unity and the awareness of the community of the historical fates of the three fraternal peoples were retained through the centuries. When waging a fierce struggle for freedom and independence, the Ukrainians and Belorussians allied their hopes with Russia. The Russian people were a reliable friend and defender who extended the hand of fraternal help to them during difficult times. Reunification with Russia was an outstanding event in the fate of the Ukrainian and Belorussia peoples. The Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era in the history of all the peoples of Russia.

The speaker talks about the triumph of the Leninist nationality policy and tells about the enormous social and economic transformations and the dynamic development of Belorussia's national economy within the friendly family of the fraternal republics. During the first five-year plan, new branches of industry -- machine-building, the production of agricultural machines, electrical instruments, radio equipment, and artificial fibers -- appeared here in a formerly backward region of Russia.

Having overcome the severe tests which fell to the lot of the Belorussian people, just as to the lot of all the peoples of our country, during the years of the Great Patriotic War and during the postwar reconstruction period, the Belorussian SSR has now achieved a high level of development. Being an integral part of the Union's national economic complex, the republic produced 18 percent of the tractors, more than 5 percent of the trucks and about 14 percent of the metal-cutting machine tools within the all-union production of these items in 1981. Its share of the production of potash fertilizer, chemical fibers and other items is also high. Its agriculture, which specializes mainly in meat and dairy cattle breeding and in the production of potatoes and flax fibers, is being developed intensely.

The president of the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences emphasized that there is a part of the public work of all the union republics, without exception, in all of the items produced by Belorussia. It receives machines, oil products and gas from the Russian Federation; grain and ferrous and non-ferrous metals -- from Russia, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan; the republics of Central Asia and the Caucasus and the Moldavian SSR supply vegetables and fruit and light and food industry items to Belorussia; and the Baltic republics -- cable items and machine tools.

The republic's socialist culture is being developed in close cooperation with the cultures of the other peoples of the USSR. The works of the Belorussian writers Yanka Kupala, Yakub Kolas, Ivan Melezh, Maksim Tank, Ivan Shamyakin, Vasily Bykov, and others are well known in all the republics of our country and abroad. In actively working on today's problems, the republic's masters of the stage and screen are continuing to devote a great deal of attention to the subject of the Great Patriotic War. The best spectacles and films are an aroused voice against a new war; they are a reminder of the bitter lessons of history which no one should forget. Such celebrated Belorussian masters of the brush as Savitskiy and Zayesev and the sculptors Azgur, Bembel' and Anikeychik are enriching the artistic chronicle of our country.

For a long time, the Belorussian SSR has been a republic of universal literacy. Four out of five individuals in the employed population have a secondary and higher education. More than 178,000 students are studying in 32 higher educational institutions.

A significant place in the report was allotted to the development of science in Belorussia. The Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences is the republic's main scientific center. A total of 32 scientific research institutes are combined in its five departments. More than 16,000 people work in the Belorussian SSR Academy of Sciences. These figures are especially impressive if one remembers that only 440 researchers and specialists worked in the Belorussian Academy of Sciences in 1946.

The republic's scientists, who are working in close contact with their colleagues in the USSR Academy of Sciences and those of the other Soviet republics, are making a considerable contribution to the development of a number of scientific avenues, the acceleration of technical progress and the improving of public production effectiveness. Their works are finding broad application in energy, machine-building, the electrical engineering and chemical industry, geology, and health protection.

In conclusion, N. A. Borisevich congratulated the scientists and all the people of the Soviet Ukraine on the glorious jubilee of their capital -- the 1500th anniversary of Kiev, and wished them new and large achievement in developing the economy, science and culture for the good of the socialist motherland.

The participants in the session adopted with great enthusiasm a salutatory letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

8802
CSO: 1800/548

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article: "Official Section: Attention to Vocational Training of Youth"]

[Text] The UkSSR Ministry of Education and executive committees of soviets of people's deputies are working to improve the content and forms of vocational training and career counseling for students at general-curriculum schools. Schools have completed the adoption of more thorough vocational training of students in the higher classes, the adoption of new vocational training curricula and schedules, and have improved facilities for this purpose. More attention is being devoted to organization of socially useful labor by students. Each year approximately 1.5 million students receive labor conditioning in student production brigades, school forestry sections, work and rest camps, and in other student labor associations.

Mastery of rudimentary vocational skills and acquainting young students with socially useful labor have a positive influence on their preparation for work in the realm of material production. During the 10th Five-Year Plan more than a million graduates of general-curriculum schools took up employment in the nation's economy, while 518,000 boys and girls enrolled in secondary technical schools to acquire occupational skills.

There are serious deficiencies, however, in organization of student vocational training and career counseling. The quality and effectiveness of their labor preparation in many schools fail to meet today's demands.

The Ministry of Education and scientific research institutes of education science and psychology are failing to devote adequate attention to improvement of the forms and methods of labor instruction and indoctrination of students, career counseling and job aptitude determination, as well as elaboration of scientifically substantiated recommendations in these matters.

Certain soviet executive committees, UkSSR ministries and agencies, base enterprises and organizations are not giving the necessary assistance to schools in organizing student labor indoctrination. The facilities of vocational training schools are not being sufficiently utilized for labor preparation, development of technical creativity and career counseling of students. The vocational training courses offered at many schools are not always in

conformity with the requirements of the leading sectors of the economy for worker cadres, as well as with plans pertaining to obtaining jobs for young people and enrolling them in vocational schools.

In a number of oblasts proper attention is not being devoted to the development of a network of work and rest camps sited at rural school facilities.

Having examined these questions, the UkSSR Council of Ministers issued a decree entitled "On the State of and Measures to Achieve Further Improvement in Vocational Training and Career Counseling for Students at General-Curriculum Schools." This decree pledged the UkSSR Ministry of Education, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, to employ additional measures to improve the effectiveness and quality of vocational training of schoolchildren, to develop in them a vocational interest and a productive attitude toward labor, a desire thoroughly to master labor skills, and the desire to work in the domain of material production. In the course of this year the ministry is to complete the establishment at all secondary schools of permanent labor societies of pupils in the higher grades, pupil career counseling offices, and to devote particular attention to publicizing such occupations as miner, metallurgical worker, construction worker, and livestock worker. Plans call for training and assigning to schools in the period 1982-1985 7500 vocational training instructors with higher and secondary specialized education.

Oblast executive committees, the Kiev and Sevastopol' city executive committees have been assigned specific tasks pertaining to the development of a network of interschool training-production combines for student vocational training and career counseling, interschool training-production workshops, training shops and sections at enterprises, as well as work and rest camps.

Plans also call for adding dining halls and sanitary-hygiene facilities to rural schools, as well as athletic facilities for the purpose of organizing permanent-site work and recreation camps for schoolchildren at these schools.

UkSSR Gosplan and UkSSR Gossnab have been instructed to provide in draft annual plans for fuller meeting the requirements of general-curriculum schools in cars and trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, shop equipment, tools, fuels and lubricants, and UkSSR Ministry of Local Industry requests for raw materials and supplies for building equipment for school workshops and school-adjacent plots of land.

The UkSSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and the UkSSR Ministry of Education have been instructed to ensure fuller utilization of the facilities of vocational schools for providing vocational training to the pupils of general-curriculum schools and technical study groups; to specify in annual plans an increase in acceptance of graduates of secondary general-curriculum schools who have received elementary vocational training to enrollment in technical schools, into accelerated-curriculum groups.

A number of measures have also been specified pertaining to ensuring publication of the requisite quantity of training and methodological

literature dealing with vocational training and career counseling for pupils of general-curriculum schools, and improvement in the quality of TV and radio programs dealing with these matters, in which special attention should be focused on publicizing the prestige of worker occupations in the leading sectors of the nation's economy.

3024

CSO: 1811/24

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN SOCIETY FOR HISTORICAL, CULTURAL PRESERVATION CITED

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 13 May 82 p 2

[Text] The preservation of the cultural heritage of the people and its active utilization in the communist education of the workers is the main concern of the more than half-a-million-strong detachment of enthusiasts who are united in the Moldavian Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments. At a plenum of its Republic Council, which took place on 12 May in Kishinev, questions were discussed concerning the improvement of the work of the organization of the society in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia, as well as tasks in regard to a worthy welcome of the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR. The deputy chairman of the Presidium of the MSSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Presidium of the Republic Council of the Society, S. S. Sidorenko, gave a report.

In the work which is being done in the republic in regard to the exposure and study, the preservation and propagation of the cultural heritage of the Soviet people, it was noted at the plenum, 1,200 collective members are taking part, as well as 2,500 primary organizations, and 1,000 youth sections of the society. Involving the broad public in this noble activity, they are making their contribution to the patriotic and international education of the masses, the formation of their Marxist-Leninist world view, and the strengthening of the friendship of the Soviet peoples.

The speaker and others who took the platform spoke about the necessity of still further increasing the activity of the society, its organization in regard to the assistance to state organs in the cause of preserving historical and cultural, archeological and architectural monuments, and being more exacting towards institutions, ministries and departments which lease the premises of such monuments, to make better use of them for socio-cultural purposes. A great deal of work will have to be done for the replacement and reconstruction of monuments of battle fame in the republic, and the installation of new, highly-artistic symbols of military valor and heroism. There is a demand for greater attention to the exposure and utilization, in the communist education of the population, of monuments celebrating the fame of labor, science and technology, which are closely linked with the basic stages in the social and economic development of Soviet Moldavia, with the very formation and flourishing of the republic.

Projections were made at the plenum of ways to fulfill the measures elaborated by the society with respect to a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN THEATER SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 pp 1,3

[Article: "An Inspiration for the People'"]

[Text] The Sixth Congress of the Estonian SSR Theater Society opened on 8 April in Tallinn in Toompea, in the hall of the sessions of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Representatives of the republic's theatrical community and their colleagues from the fraternal republics attended.

Honored Estonian SSR Artists K. Ader, the senior delegate, opened the congress.

An honorary presidium composed of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected to stormy applause.

The following agenda was approved:

1. The work of the Estonian SSR Theater Society during 1977-1982 and the further tasks which flow from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.
2. The report of the inspection committee of the Estonian SSR Theater Society.
3. On changes in the regulations of the Estonian SSR Theater Society.
4. Elections of the leading organs of the Estonian SSR Theater Society.

R. Ristlaan, the secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee proclaimed the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's greetings to the congress. It was warmly greeted by those assembled. In it, it said:

Dear Comrades!

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party cordially welcomes the delegates of the congress and all the republic's theatrical figures in connection with the opening of the Sixth Congress of the Estonian SSR Theater Society.

Today, all the Soviet people are working selflessly at implementing the historical decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and are struggling to successfully carry out the social and economic program of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Soviet people, united by the Leninist friendship of our country's peoples, are marching to meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a sense of great happiness and pride in the successes which have been achieved.

The activity of the Soviet creative intelligentsia is inseparably linked with the life and creative work of the people. During recent years, the stage art of Soviet Estonia has had many significant accomplishments. The best productions of our theaters repeatedly won union-wide recognition; they were in a position to convince the audience both in our country and abroad of their high ideological and artistic level. The bonds of the theatrical workers with life are becoming closer, and the role of the stage art in the ideological and esthetical indoctrination of the people is growing.

The development of socialist society places new increased requirements on every one on whom the further flowering of Estonian Soviet theatrical culture depends. The duty of the masters of the theatrical art is to enrich the repertory with profound works which tell about our time and our people and about their deeds and aspirations. New spectacles which expand and enrich the realist traditions of our theater are needed.

It is necessary to overcome resolutely the shortcomings in the selection of the repertory and to struggle in every way possible against any manifestations of petty-bourgeois and backward taste. It is necessary that examples of the high ideals of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, of the friendship of the Soviet peoples and of work heroism resound even more strongly on the stages of our theaters so that each production will enrich the spiritual world of the people.

All the activity of the Estonian SSR Theater Society has been called upon to extend even more a favorable creative atmosphere, to actively direct the society's members toward new fruitful creative searches, and to create the necessary conditions for continuously improving their ideological, political and professional level.

Our time requires a lot from theatrical scientists and critics whose primary task is the analysis -- qualified from a party viewpoint -- of theatrical problems and the struggle for a thoroughly ideological theatrical art.

The Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party expresses its firm conviction that the theatrical workers of Soviet Estonia will exert all their efforts

and creative energy to implement the tasks which have been assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress and will make a worthy contribution to the development of the multinational Soviet theater.

Dear Comrades, we wish you successful work during your congress and new creative accomplishments!

K. Ird, board chairman of the Estonian SSR Theater Society and People's Artist of the USSR, presented the report on the first agenda item.

A. Kalvo, the chairman of the inspection commission, presented its report.

Then the debates began. K. Kask, doctor of art history sciences; I. Normet, a producer in the Pyarnuskiy Drama Theater imeni L. Koydul; A. Luukas, first secretary of the Raplaskiy party raykom; M. Pal'm, People's Artist of the Estonian SSR; and V. Laptev, an actor in the State Russian Drama Theater of the Estonian SSR, spoke during them.

L. Topchiyev, deputy board chairman of the All-Russian Theater Society and Honored RSFSR Artist and M. Neronskiy, director of the State Russian Drama Theater of the Belorussian SSR, welcomed the congress.

Comrades K. Vayno, I. Kebin, V. Klauson, N. Yuganson, D. Visnapuu, M. Pedak, and L. Shishov; M. Vannas, deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Gren and A. Tregubov, deputy chairmen of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; O. Utt', head of the cultural section of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; ministers; and directors of the republic's creative unions participated in the work of the congress.

The congress will continue its work on 9 April.

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K. Irdo, board chairman of the Estonian Theater Society, said in his report that the Sixth Congress of the Estonian SSR Theater Society is the first large-scale forum of Estonian theatrical figures since the 26th CPSU Congress which outlined majestic tasks for the Soviet people. Ideological workers, which we, the theatrical workers are, see their main task to be active participation in the carrying out of the party's decisions and in the communist indoctrination of the people.

Our congress is also significant because it is taking place in a year when the entire country is preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The Soviet theater, one of whose detachments is the theater of Soviet Estonia, also took part in the birth of many of the values of the multinational Soviet culture.

The theaters of our immense motherland have a centuries-old history; however, it was only after the Great October Socialist Revolution--with the formation of

the USSR -- that many national theaters were born and the theatrical art truly flourished. The Estonian stage art, which became during the years of Soviet power not only a significant phenomenon in our country but also a worthy representative of the Soviet state's theatrical art in the world arena, owes a great deal to the influence of the oldest Russian Soviet theaters.

The fact that about one and a half million individuals visit the theatrical halls annually testifies to the successes of our national theater. This is a clear witness of the people's love and recognition.

The speaker told about the history of the formation of the Estonian national theater, and dwelt in detail on the enormous changes which took place in theatrical and cultural life after the restoration of Soviet power in Estonia. For the republic's theatrical figures, conditions have been created to improve their skill and to search for progressive forms, innovations and new creative achievements for the good of the people. The creative cooperation of the Estonian masters of the theatrical art with their colleagues from the fraternal republics -- a cooperation which continually enriches the multinational culture of the entire country -- also contributes to this.

The republic's theaters achieved high results during the reporting period. Artists on tour from the "Estoniya" State Academic Theater performed with great success in the capitol of our motherland -- Moscow. A number of collectives, including those from the State Academic Theater imeni V. Kingiseppa, the Tartuskiy "Vanemuine" State Academic Theater and the young people's theater of the Estonian SSR, performed abroad where our ballet artists and singers also found a warm reception. A number of republic festivals, reviews and contests were organized. The bonds of the theatrical collectives with the rayon workers; the enterprise, kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives; and school-age youth were strengthened.

The opening of the new "Ural" theater building in Vil'yandi was a large event in the republic's theatrical life. It is profoundly symbolic that a festival of classical dramatic works -- a festival which has become one of the central measures of the traditional republic theater month -- was held in the new building. The festival attracted the attention of and received a high rating from many theatrical scientists and critics from the large theatrical centers of the country -- Moscow, Leningrad, Belorussia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Next, K. Ird dwelt on the main trends in the development of the theatrical art and on the problems of strengthening its indoctrinational effect on the workers so as to mobilize them to carry out the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Further Improving Ideological, Political and Indoctrinational Work" and the conclusions and instructions contained in the report which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev presented to the 26th CPSU Congress has enormous importance for the theatrical workers.

As a creative organization, the Theater Society must concentrate all its attention on the thorough indoctrination of theatrical workers -- Soviet art figures and progressive warriors on the ideological front. During the reporting period, the theatrical collectives of the republic were replenished with talented and interesting youth. So that the young producers and actors will become genuine masters of the stage and continuers of the glorious tradition of Khugo Laur, Karl Ader and Vol'demar Panso, much still remains for the Estonian Theater Society board, the members of its sections and the critics to do. It is only in practical work in a theater under thoughtful direction that the capabilities of the youth will be revealed quickly and clearly and genuine creative personalities, selflessly dedicated to the high mission of the socialist theatrical art, formed.

It was pointed out in the report that theatrical life is continuously developing and improving. This places special obligations on the activity of the Estonian Theater Society. An understanding of the heights of socialist realism is impossible without a careful study of the history and tradition of the Soviet theatrical culture and without raising one's performance level. In this regard producers and actors are still faced with working a lot. Experience shows that, under the conditions of our small republic, the activity of the creative sections of the Estonian Theater Society is an extremely effective form of ideological and artistic indoctrination.

The status of theatrical criticism in the republic was analyzed in the report. A new magazine entitled TEATR, MUZYKA. KINO, from which one expects a careful and interesting approach to the problem of developing the Estonian theater, has been called upon to play a special role in intensifying theatrical life. It is necessary to improve the level of criticism which helps theatrical figures in their work. Critical articles are still not always food for thought for actors, producers and dramatists; an exacting audience also demands more from them. The new staff of the board of the Estonian Theater Society must pay special attention to the activity of the theatrical criticism section. Joint discussions of new works with critics and representatives from the creative collectives and public organizations, publications of the works of young critics, and organized help for them should provide appreciable results. The publishing activity of the Estonian Theater Society also requires improvement. Much still remains to be done to improve the level of theatrical productions for children and to involve our leading producers, actors and dramatists in this. The speaker directed the attention of the congress to the need to intensify the work with young performers -- work which is aimed at raising their professional skill.

The struggle against petty-bourgeois sentiments and a consumer attitude toward life has important significance in the rearing of a Soviet individual. The theater has been called upon to take an active position in this question. Attracting the broad masses, especially youth, to a genuine and serious art and instilling love for highly principled stage works-- in this is the basis for the activity of the theatrical community, of the Estonian Theater Society's activists.

To march in step with the times and to work ever better from day to day -- the theatrical figures of Soviet Estonia, based on the principles of the party

spirit and national roots of the art, are inspired by this high idea. The task of the Estonian Theater Society's members -- in a single formation with all artistic workers and with all the workers of the Soviet country who are implementing the party's decisions and who are marching to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR with new achievements -- consists of this.

8802

CSO: 1800/504

REGIONAL

CAMPAIGN AGAINST 'HARMFUL TRADITIONS' IN GEORGIA

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 82 pp 2-3

[Editorial: "The Affair of All and Everybody"]

[Text] Time and the experience of life confirm that there is no height which cannot be conquered by people who are moved by noble and bright ends. The last decade in the life of Soviet Georgia convinces one of this with especial force, and fills this truth with a special content.

During the past 10 years, since the adoption of the CC CPSU decree of the Tbilisi party gorkom, each of us has been convinced with his own eyes about how much has been done in the republic to carry out this decision which was historic for Soviet Georgia and how tremendous are the dimensions of the beneficial changes which were honored by the wonderful words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev: "Everything is going well in Georgia!"--how proud and full of meaning they sound. Every worker of the republic still has alive in his memory the words of the leader of our party and of the Soviet state said by him at the celebrations in Tbilisi in honor of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia:

"All of us remember what negative phenomena were once taking place in the republic. They were named in the CC CPSU decree on the Tbilisi party gorkom, and in a number of other documents of the CC directly addressed to the communists and workers of Georgia.

The republic's party organization has drawn the correct conclusions from this criticism. You have succeeded in developing a principled and uncompromising struggle against the negative phenomena and for a strengthening of party and state discipline, and for a correct cadres policy. A great deal has been done to consolidate positive processes in the economic and social life of the republic."

Positive tendencies have become firmly established in the practice of economic construction, the serious lagging in a large number of branches of the economy has been overcome, and the attainment of the advanced frontiers of economic progress has been ensured.

In the practice of party political work an uncompromising struggle has been developed for an improvement of the psychological morale climate in the republic, as a result of which there has been a sharp increase in exactingness in the

field of observing socialist legality, law and order, and discipline. In the practice of work with people, the high authority of the man of labor has been restored. Their true value has been successfully returned to such moral categories as love for labor, justice, honesty, decency, and a strong feeling of personal responsibility.

It is these heights, and it is these goals which are meant.

The workers of the republic rightly regard a return to the values of the socialist way of life as the chief height which has been taken during the last decade. It became possible as a result of the extensive activeness and support of all of the workers which ensured the successful solution by the republic's party organizations of the acute problems of party leadership of the economy and of ideology. The political and organizational work of the republic's party organizations was directed toward the consistent affirmation of our basic Leninist principles, of the rules of socialist communal living, and of the norms of communist morality. From this point of view, of especial importance were the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the 25th and 26th Congresses of the Communist Party of Georgia, the Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and the meetings of the party aktiv which contained demands regarding the necessity for strengthening the struggle against negative phenomena, and the well-known decrees of the CC CP of Georgia on the important problems of social and political life, including the decree adopted in 1975, "On Measures to Strengthen the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs."

Each of us remembers that in adopting this decree, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia emphasized the necessity for a careful and differentiated attitude toward traditions, for the party thoroughly promotes the flourishing of national traditions which lead to the spiritual, intellectual, and physical improvement of man. At the same time, the party resolutely rejects everything that leads to stagnation and drags man into the swamp of backwardness and narrow-mindedness.

It can now boldly be said that the decree "On Measures to Strengthen the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs," and the practical work which was performed to realize the demands of the decree provided enormous help to party committees, to government, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, and to the republic's entire public in the establishment of clear party, class, ideological-political and ethical positions in the struggle against outmoded traditions, and promoted the discovery, generalization, and wide introduction of new Soviet rites, rituals, and holidays, and their transformation into norms of the everyday life of the workers.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia recently analyzed the course of the fulfillment of this decree and regarded it as useful to address the republic's communists with a Letter: "Raise the struggle against harmful survivals of the past and other anomalies to a qualitatively new level!"

It is emphasized in the letter that in recent years much has been done in the republic to strengthen the struggle against harmful traditions and customs, and to establish new Soviet rituals. A vivid confirmation of this is the many remarkable holidays which reflect the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of our people, and our civil and everyday rites and customs. They have already become firmly established in our everyday reality. . . . Many old customs have been filled with a new content, and have acquired a new form. The traditional friendship and socialist competition between the workers of Georgia and the labor collectives of the rayons and cities of the fraternal republics is constantly becoming stronger and broader. The holidays of the poetry of Guramishvili and Lesya Ukrainka, Mayakovskiy and Galaktion Tabidze, the holiday of youth at the walls of the ancient Rukhs kaya Fortress which is devoted to the centuries-old friendship of the Georgians and Abkhazy, and the holiday of brotherhood and friendship of the youth of the Transcaucasus at the Red Bridge have become a hymn to friendship and brotherhood.

It has become a tradition to festively celebrate the holiday of "Tbilisoba"--this bright holiday of the friendship and fraternity of peoples which recently received high praise in a PRAVDA editorial. With good reason it was called a symphony of brotherhood created by the heat of the hearts of representatives of the more than 80 nations and peoples living on our land under one sky. Such celebrations as the Days of Culture of the Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, and South-Ossetian Autonomous Republic in Tbilisi, the harvest holidays, the honoring of glorious workers who are famous in the entire country, the Days of Worker Dynasties, the Student Days, and many others are permeated by a spirit of constructiveness and creativity. In the republic today more than 150 republic, oblast, city, and rayon people's holidays are celebrated every year.

It has become a law of our life in the last decade not to be satisfied with what has been achieved, and to devote especial attention to unresolved tasks. Especially since the following task in its full sharpness continues to be on the agenda in the republic:

--to totally cleanse the moral atmosphere of the republic from everything that hinders honest workers from living and working normally. The struggle against negative phenomena must today acquire an even sharper and an even more purposeful character than ever before since the adoption by the Central Committee of the CPSU of the decree on the Tbilisi party gorkom.

This task depends to a substantial extent on how well we succeed in establishing new traditions and customs. In the Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia there is a clear description of the problems which exist in this direction, and attention is focused on concrete issues and concrete tasks. It is indisputable that the attitude toward this matter of great party and state importance is not yet universally businesslike and concrete. In many cases insufficiently full use is still being made of existing possibilities and of the positive experience which has been built up in the republic.

It is in this that the explanation should be sought for individual manifestations of pseudo-national traditions, harmful survivals of the past, and private

property tendencies, and for a tolerant attitude toward their concrete bearers. There are frequent cases when features which are alien to the Soviet way of life (private property tendencies, an endeavor to live and enrich oneself through the labor of another, bribery, haughtiness, a scornful attitude toward physical labor, and so forth) are camouflaged by "national" traditions and characteristics. In reality, such acts are done out of selfish calculation and turned into a source of profit for dishonest people. This applies above all to crowded weddings and opulent tables which, unfortunately, are still frequent in our cities, villages, and rayon centers.

What is involved here is local narrow-mindedness and insularity, provincialism and philistinism which are explained by a so-called fidelity to traditions, to the "cult of the guest" and which, in fact, are dictated by the selfish calculations of the generous hosts. Many continue to regard it as a matter of "honor" to astonish a guest with an excessive treat and to boast of a luxurious table and apartment packed with antique furniture and valuable books which serve only as an interior decoration. The source of all of this wealth, as practice shows, is most often non-labor income.

Unfortunately, there are still cases in which individual local leading workers, ignoring the demands of the Central Committee of the party and violating the elementary norms of morality and Bolshevik modesty, either close their eyes to the crowded opulent receptions and banquets, or themselves act as organizers of them. Frequently such measures are connected with the arrival of guests from superior agencies. When they arrive in the localities the representatives of individual ministries and departments of the republic, it is said in this connection in the Letter, do not regard it as necessary to restrict themselves to their per-diems, and compel their local comrades to pay a kind of "guest tribute." Such displays by leaders of toadyism and lack of principle under the mask of hospitality frequently cover up serious shortcomings in their work.

The decree "On Measures to Strengthen the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs" cited facts relating to the turning of a burial rite into theatricalized wild revelries. Explanatory work in this direction has produced definite results; however, there are still quite a few shortcomings here.

In certain rayons the musical accompaniment for civil funerals which is paid for by relatives and entire collectives has taken on monstrous forms.

As in the past, grandiose and tasteless graveside ceremonies which are affordable only for families with primarily non-labor incomes continue to be organized. All of this is frequently accomplished by means of private deals, bypassing the appropriate state services. In the Letter the attention of the republic's local Soviets of People's Deputies, the ministries of justice and of domestic services for the public Georgian SSR, and of other interested organizations is directed to the necessity of conducting strictly coordinated work among the population to eradicate manifestations of harmful survivals of the past.

The struggle for the establishment of good traditions is the affair of all and everybody. This necessity is determined by the very essence of our present life, and by the struggle of our entire people for high prestige for our republic.

This applies especially to such very important sectors of social construction as public education and higher education, science, and culture and art. Today we are rightly proud of the changes which have occurred in the life of the republic's higher education. There has been an essential improvement of the moral atmosphere here, and much has been done to have the entrance examinations conducted in an organized manner and on a high level, and to overcome the harmful heritage of past years. The style of a businesslike and interested attitude toward the student youth and its problems has become firmly established. Important changes have also occurred in the structure of the social composition of the student body: There has been a marked increase in the proportion of worker and rural youth as a result of a broad development of the state system of preparing working youth for entrance into the vuzes, and improving the vocational orientation of future secondary school graduates. The higher educational institutions themselves are also showing greater concern for their future students and are holding Open Door Days and meetings in various regions of the republic. The physical plant of the vuzes has been strengthened.

However, in this sphere also there are still enough problems. It is for this reason that the Letter contains a demand that party committees, primary party organizations, and other competent agencies, and, in the first place, financial agencies direct their attention especially toward illegal tutoring, private doctor practices, and private artisans. Especial note was taken of such a phenomenon, monstrous in its essence and social character, as the extortion by private tutors of high fees for the preparation of secondary school graduates for entrance into vuzes. Certain tutors even rent special premises in various areas of the city for their lessons. And all of this is done in the plain view of party organizations and financial and law protection agencies, and sometimes even with their direct connivance, for there are frequent cases when leaders of various ranks themselves turn to the services of illegal private tutors.

Such negative manifestations as extortion, bribe-taking, speculation, the deceit of consumers, and illegal private practice which knows no measure, all of which are still to be encountered in the work of medical institutions, trade, and domestic services, require serious analysis and the taking of concrete measures.

Our society can under no circumstances tolerate the fact that despite the definite positive changes which have occurred recently in this sphere, in many medical institutions instances of speculation in medicines, the extortion of monies from sick people, and of a scornful attitude toward people are still quite frequent. To this day individual, even quite "authoritative" doctors contrinue to establish their own "price list" for various services. Sometimes seriously ill people stand for hours in lines waiting to be received by a

doctor at his home, while their hospital receiving rooms are empty. All of this, of course, does not apply to private practice in the procedure established by law; we are speaking about a harmful consumer's attitude toward one's work and toward the calling of a doctor which, unfortunately, has in a certain sense already become a behavior norm for certain quite well-known doctors who, nevertheless, regard themselves as patriots and public figures.

The past decade has been marked by a truly unprecedented upsurge in the literature and art of Soviet Georgia. Many works by the republic's writers, composers, artists, dramatists, and filmmakers have been given high state prizes. Important measures have been carried out to further develop amateur artistic activities by the workers. The treasure house of the people's artistic values has become a subject of truly state concern. Quite a few folklore ensembles have been created which are actively propagandizing the artistic creative work of the nations and peoples living in the republic. Especially wide-scale measures have been carried out to protect and restore monuments of material culture. Applied art is experiencing a period of flourishing, and folk crafts and the invaluable treasure house of national art have become a subject of state concern.

In this atmosphere of public, party, and state concern phenomena which sometimes still occur in one or another sphere of creative activity are completely intolerable. The Letter cites instances in which amateur artistic activities are made a source of enrichment for individual "enterprising" people. There are frequent cases when on the initiative of smart operators who have attached themselves to this noble matter, choreographic circles and groups are created at educational institutions, houses and palaces of culture, enterprises, and even kindergartens, and concerts and tours are planned without the involvement of the proper agencies and with gross violations of the financial norms.

In addition to this, the Letter directs the attention of communists who are workers in the creative unions and organizations, publishing houses, and mass information media toward such undesirable phenomena as a consumer's attitude toward various spheres of creative work. We are not speaking, of course, about a genuine artist, and not about genuine creative work which actively promotes an improvement of the psychological and morale climate in the republic. Private property aspirations, selfish calculation, and other deviations from our moral norms, unfortunately, make themselves felt in certain places in the sphere of creative work also. Unfortunately, certain of our writers and artists and creative organization workers frequently make use of their official and public positions for selfish ends, publish their own works in large editions on the highest polygraphic level, and seek to receive artificially overstated honorariums. Meanwhile, the books of the classics are frequently published in a colorless way, and only as a duty. Also other very needed and important literature waits for years in line and reaches the reader very late.

The establishment of new traditions and customs embraces a broad spectrum of questions. The necessity is emphasized in the Letter of strengthening scientific research on the problems of socio-cultural traditions, and of developing practical recommendations for the extensive introduction of socialist traditions and customs; it is noted that the proper use is not being made of the rich possibilities of houses and palaces of culture, people's universities,

parks of culture and rest, and ethnographic corners. The situation with cultural and educational work in the village is extremely bad. The need for a radical improvement of the state of affairs in this direction has been emphasized repeatedly. However, the republic's Ministry of Culture and certain trade union committees continue to take a superficial approach to the solution of the important problems of cultural and educational work.

In recent years a great deal has been done in the republic to develop physical culture and sports and tourism. Our athletes have given us joy with more than one big victory. Several sports and tourist bases, houses of rest, sanatoriums, and holiday hotels have been built. All of this testifies to the improved work of the republic's party, physical culture and sports, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. However, here also there are still many unutilized possibilities and reserves, and the problems of a fundamental improvement of physical culture and sports life are being solved slowly.

In this connection, note has to be taken of the "Maecenasship" and wheeling and dealing which still occur in sporting life. Active physical culture and sports work in the localities, and a search for and the education of athletic talent is often replaced by the luring away of athletes, and the conclusion of doubtful agreements and various kinds of deals, especially in certain soccer federations when teams are made up. Instead of concerning themselves with the development of a reserve, sports leaders frequently take the path of bribing soccer players who are invited from outside a rayon or city. The "unlucky Maecenases" often are not content with the possibilities of the republic and lure soccer players away from various cities in our country, promising and paying them fabulous compensation based on gross financial violations.

It is precisely as a result of these machinations that cases of poor and unobjective judging have become more frequent in the republic's soccer championships. Local games frequently take place in an unsportsmanlike atmosphere, and quarrels and fights are frequent. The appropriate local agencies do not take effective measures to correct the situation, and tolerate such outrages. A tolerant attitude is taken by the Soccer Administration, the board of judges, and the soccer federation of the republic's Sports Committee.

It is noted in the Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia that the republic's mass information media--the press, television, and radio broadcasting--have to sharply intensify the struggle against harmful survivals of the past. At the first stage of the practical realization of the 1975 decree a definite system of ideological support for this struggle was developed and became established, which, without doubt, played an important role. The considerable number of sharp and principled items in the press and on television and radio on these issues became the subject of an active broad public discussion. However, subsequently the aggressive tone of the mass information media began to weaken, and the sharpness appreciably lessened. The CC of the Communist Party of Georgia demanded that there be a strengthening and deepening on the pages of the press, on the television screen, and in radio broadcasts of the treatment of the problems of the struggle against harmful

survivals of the past. It is necessary to show the process of this struggle itself, the process of the reorganization of our entire ideological educational work in this direction, and of its combination with the accomplishment of economic tasks.

The Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia calls upon the communists and all of the workers of the republic, basing themselves on the experience of the party organizations which has been gained during the past decade, to constantly improve work with people, and to struggle more persistently and in a more principled manner against manifestations of private property tendencies and harmful survivals of the past which are still current in the consciousness of certain people, especially since there are still people who prefer a position of silence to a direct, principled, and sharp discussion and to the criticism of shortcomings. We have quite enough anonymous types who with their slander blacken honest people, disparage everything around them, and do not wish to see anything good, although they themselves enjoy all of the goods of our society. We also know about a type of leader who publicly is indignant about our still existing shortcomings and who calls for an irreconcilable and principled struggle against them, while, in fact, he is an accomplice in the flourishing of negative phenomena. And here mention should also be made of those who in reply to just criticism take offense and become emotional; moreover, they adopt the pose of the insulted party, waiting only for the proper moment in order to get even with those who have expressed criticisms of them. . . .

The opinions and demands which the decree contained regarding the struggle against protectionism in the republic continue to be topical today. As a result of the large amount of work which has been done in the light of this and a large number of other party documents and against the background of the significant changes which have occurred and are occurring in the republic and of the marked improvement of the psychological morale climate, any instance of wheeling and dealing, bribe-taking, protectionism, old boy clubism, and other crimes, and a tolerant attitude toward them is becoming increasingly intolerable.

It has been recommended to them that the Letter and the phenomena noted in it be discussed in a principled and businesslike manner at enlarged oblast, city, and rayon conferences of leading party, government, economic, trade union, and Komsomol workers, and that a discussions of the Letter should then be held in every primary party organization, and also at enlarged meetings of boards, presidiums, and soviets.

With a view toward these suggestions, considerations, and criticisms which are expressed by communists during the course of this discussion, measures should be worked out which have the task of raising the struggle against harmful survivals of the past and other anomalies to a qualitatively new level, and the concrete ways and means of realizing them should be mapped out.

The purpose of the above-noted Letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic consists in strengthening the struggle for an increase

in the civic consciousness and personal responsibility of every communist and Komsomol member and of every worker of the republic for the purity of the social and political atmosphere in the republic.

The task of every citizen and of every labor collective has to consist in making devotion to our common cause and a striving for positive transformations the norm of our daily life. Every citizen of the republic has to clearly understand his own responsibility for the prestige of Soviet Georgia and for its past, present, and future, and find his place in the vanguard of communist construction.

The prestige of the republic is the prestige of each of its citizens.

A profound confidence is expressed in the Letter that the communists and workers of the republic will do everything in the future to even further increase the prestige of Soviet Georgia which has been gained by the enthusiasm, selfless labor, and persistent efforts of millions, to increase its successes, to struggle in an even more principled way for the eradication of existing shortcomings, and to put an end once and for all to the antitotal phenomena which are alien to our way of life. The moral atmosphere in every city and village, in every labor, scientific, creative, and educational collective, and in every family in the republic has to always be as clear as the mountain air of our ancient but eternally youthful Georgia!

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CSO: 1800/492

REGIONAL

CONFERENCE ON GEORGIAN AGRICULTURE REORGANIZATION

Agriculture Ministry Problems

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Apr 82 p 1

[Information Item: "A Large Council of Agriculturalists"]

[Text] There has probably never been a period in the history of the agriculture of Georgia which is so rich in innovations as the present one. Moreover, they affect the entire system of this highly important branch which was called the basis of the country's food program at the 26th CPSU Congress. On the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and inter-farm enterprises, that is, in those places where foods and raw materials for the processing industry are directly produced, new forms of planning and material stimulation are being introduced, the economic independence of the leaders is being broadened, and conditions are being created for displays of initiative and for a search for internal reserves.

In the middle echelon of management, on the rayon level, agricultural production associations, the model for which has undergone the test of time in Abashskiy, Makharedzevskiy, and other rayons, are developing their activities. The associations are in fact realizing a true principle: On the land, within an administrative region, there has to be a single master.

The transformations have also affected the upper echelon of management--the Ministry of Agriculture. This year it will be the first in the country to shift to cost accounting, and, in accordance with its requirements, will reorganize its structure. This means that the best results have to be achieved with a smaller number of managerial personnel. And every worker of the apparatus becomes personally materially interested in increasing the production of agricultural output.

And, finally, the largest innovation: Beginning with the new year the republic's agriculture will be operating within the framework and under the leadership of the Coordination Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex of Georgia as its fundamental, base element.

In the light of these organizational transformations and of the difficult tasks facing the branch, the results of economic and financial activities in 1981 were examined at an expanded session of the board of the Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia.

In all of the statements it was emphasized that despite the considerable successes which were achieved by the republic's agricultural workers last year which was not an easy one in its weather conditions, they could have been much greater if not for a number of shortcomings, omissions, and unsolved problems of which there are still quite a few in agriculture. And in the report by the Minister of Agriculture of the Georgian SSR G. D. Mgeladze, in the speeches by the guests of the agriculturalists--the Minister of Finance of the Georgian SSR D. N. Dvalishvili, the Chief of the republic's Central Statistical Administration R. V. Basariya, and in the speeches of the other participants in the discussion the ways were mapped out and concrete measures were suggested for overcoming the shortcomings and increasing the economic efficiency of production.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture USSR L. N. Kuznetsov expressed many useful recommendations, comments, and wishes at the session of the board.

The results of the session were summed up by O. G. Vardzelashvili, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the Republic Coordination Council for the Management of the Agroindustrial Complex.

The expanded board of the Ministry of Agriculture whose session was participated in by the chairmen of the rayon agricultural production associations, the leaders of the ministries and departments which are members of the agroindustrial complex, and scientists adopted increased socialist commitments for the second year of the five-year plan.

The Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. I. Patiashvili took part in the work of the board.

Primary Party Organizations

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 21 April 82 p 2

[Information Item: "The Rural Primary: The Chief Link"]

[Text] To define the ways of increasing the efficiency of the primary party organizations in the subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex, and to direct their organizational and political work toward the successful realization of the party's economic and social policy in the village--this is the task which faced the participants of a practical scientific conference that took place in Signakhi. Responsible workers from the party raykoms, primary party organization secretaries, and the leaders of rayon agricultural production associations were invited to the conference.

In opening the conference, the chief of the party organizational work section of the CC CP of Georgia S. Shabeishvili emphasized the increased responsibility of the party organizations of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, enterprises, and organizations which are members of the rayon agricultural production associations which were recently created in the republic for an increase in the intensification of agricultural production and for the realization of the food program being worked out by the party.

First of all, he emphasized, it is necessary to show genuine party concern for taking care of all problems of an organizational character and for the selection and placement of cadres in the associations, and to organize daily political educational work in such a way that every worker, being deeply aware of the tasks before him, will strive to achieve a high final result for his labor--an increase in agricultural output.

The conference participants observed that present-day agricultural production is a complex mechanism, and it cannot be regarded in isolation from many of the other processes of an economic and social character in the village. Its reorganization and further improvement requires from party organizations a qualitatively new, scientifically substantiated approach to economic problems.

There was a thorough discussion at the conference of the work experience which has already been accumulated by the party organizations of Signakhskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Akhmet'skiy, Kvarel'skiy, Tsitel'tskaroyskiy, and other rayons. It confirms again and again that with skillful party leadership the rayon agricultural associations are capable of competently accomplishing the tasks to concentrate the efforts of agricultural, processing, transportation, construction, and other enterprises and organizations for the achievement of the chief goal--an increase in production and an improvement of output quality by the most optimal and effective means.

Since they have the possibility of maneuvering within their region the financial and material resources of their member enterprises and organizations, regardless of the latter's departmental subordination, the agricultural production associations are capable of deepening concentration, concentrating men and resources at leading sectors and directions, introducing progressive forms of material and moral stimulation for workers, and, in the final analysis, forming an overall program for the economic and social development of a region. Thus, for example, the production of a tea concentrate, a tonic beverage, has been organized in Makharadzevskiy Rayon on the basis of centralized funds which are created from the income of the association's member enterprises and organizations, and without the enlistment, which is very important, of state capital investments.

In the same Makharadzevskiy Rayon, and also in Lagodekhskiy, Bolnisskiy, Gurdzhaanskiy, and other rayons, enterprises for the production of construction materials with local raw materials are being created on the basis of centralized funds of associations.

However, when the agricultural production associations had only just been created and were functioning as experimental units, the results of their work were evaluated solely on the basis of the level of the production of agricultural output. Hence-

forth, they will be evaluated on the basis of such indicators as the solution of social problems, construction, and the introduction of scientific achievements into production.

A further improvement of the management of agriculture and of the other branches of the agroindustrial complex, it was emphasized at the conference, will promote the accomplishment of the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and, above all, the food program. This improvement is a condition of progress, and it has to be accomplished under the direction of party organizations. Moreover, the party organizations and communists have the task of acting in the role of pioneers for the improvement of the structure and methods of managing agricultural production.

The attention of party organizations must also be concentrated on such an important issue as cooperation by public farms with the population in the production of animal husbandry and other output.

The primary party organizations of such rayons as Signakhskiy, Akhmetskiy, Lagodekhskiy, and others have achieved definite successes in this field. The population is not only provided with young livestock, but also with feed, chemicals, and fertilizers. The procurement of agricultural output from private plots has also been organized.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the conference that certain primary party organizations have not yet gone sufficiently deeply into the essence of the problem and have not understood that the reorganization and further improvement of the economic mechanism in the village requires the mobilization of all of the forces of our communists for the accomplishment of the tasks which have been put forward by the party.

The conference adopted recommendations which provide for measures to increase the effectiveness of the work of the primary party organizations of all of the subdivisions of the rayon agricultural production complexes, and for strengthening the influence of this work on labor collectives and on the attainment of the basic goal--an increase in the production of agricultural output with minimum expenditures, and the satisfaction of the needs of Soviet people for this output.

The Secretary of the CC CP of Georgia D. Patiashvili delivered a speech at the practical scientific conference.

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REGIONAL

REVISED BOOK ON PUBLIC OPINION PUBLISHED IN GEORGIA

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 10 March 1982 page 3 carries a 1,000-word review by Tbilisi University Professor G. Intskirveli of USSR Academy of Sciences Senior Scientist P.A. Safarov's "Public Opinion and State Administration." First published in Russian in 1975, this revised and expanded version (published by Sabchota Sakartvelo 1981) adds a couple of chapters incorporating new theoretical and empirical materials. Much of the author's discussion is based on materials from GCP congresses and plenums and Shevardnadze's speeches. The author graduated from Tbilisi University, to which the work is dedicated.

'KOMUNISTI' EXTOLS NATIONAL PRIDE, WARNS AGAINST CHAUVINISM

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 March 1982 has a 1,100-word front-page editorial extolling national pride but cautioning against national chauvinism, nihilism, and the like. Shevardnadze's speech to youth at New Years is quoted with respect to the need to love one's brother nations in order to truly love one's own. Different nations enrich one another. Specific characteristics that make a nation unique are to be cherished, not erased, otherwise a bland monotony would result. Finally, the editorial quotes from poet Mukhran Machavariani's speech at the 1 March party-economic aktiv celebrating the awarding of the Red Banner, in which he lists the economic, social, and cultural benefits resulting from recent year's efforts to create a healthier moral climate.

GEORGIAN FAMILY RETURNS FROM EXILE IN IRAN

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 8 March 1982 page 3 carries a 500-word piece by L. Mitichashvili on "the latest" Georgian family to return to the ancestral homeland from the Georgian exile community in Iran's Fereidan area. The family, consisting of a young couple and their five children, was provided with a house, a farm plot, and a job, the children were enrolled in school, where they are getting good marks, and even the mother undertook to learn to read and write.

GEORGIAN LITERATURE 'RIPE FOR RENEWAL'

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 21 March 1982 page 4 carries literary critic Koba Imedashvili's 3,200-word assessment of Georgian literary prose today against the background of the struggles and changes of

the past 10 years, and judges it to be ripe for renewal. Georgian literature increasingly has caught the attention of the world (via Russian and thence foreign translations), and its accomplishments are considerable, as attested by the fact that Nodar Dumbadze's novel won the Lenin Prize, Dzhabua Amiredzhibi a State Prize, and Guram Pandzhikidze the Rustaveli Prize. Nevertheless, by and large it lacks vibrancy and is short on ideas. Ten years ago (and earlier), when Georgian social, political, and cultural standards and morale were at their lowest point, the discriminating reader could forgive Georgian literati for their "journalistic" and "publicistic" tone and techniques--hard truths had to be stated, "things called by their right name," and that took courage. Nowadays, however, stating the same truths takes little courage--after all, they're official now--and it's time to turn to new ideas and pay attention to the artistic side of writing.

Going on to note that most readers find historical and mythological novels and stories to be more inspirational and true to life than contemporary portrayals of "real life," Imedashvili states that nevertheless, today's heroes and concerns need to be chronicled as well, to be elevated to the realm of art.

Finally, the author mentions two particular aspects of contemporary life and society that undeservedly get short shrift: One, although statistics prove that Georgia's population consists mostly of workers and peasants, they are probably the least represented in today's literary works. Two, the practical ramifications of Georgia's multi-ethnic population--how different nationalities get along, how their differing cultures influence one another, how their characters conflict--are virtually never reflected in Georgian writing except only rarely, and then mostly in a superficial manner.

GEORGIAN RESEARCH ON 'SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE,' ANTINEGATIVE EFFORTS

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 11 March 1982 page 3 carries a 1,900-word article by Academician A. Prangishvili sketching the kinds of research being conducted in the GSSR Academy of Sciences' various institutes--philosophy, psychology, literature, and so on--on the shaping of Soviet man, inculcation of the socialist way of life, human ethics, ethnographical study of the way of life of different segments of society, marriage and family, traditions good and bad, the nature and shaping of material and spiritual needs and their relationship to social behavior, the causes of private ownership and ways to eradicate it, delinquency and parasitism among young people, and other aspects. Prangishvili cites a number of the institute subsections dealing with particular aspects of this array of problems, and lists a number of series and monographs that have been published and conferences and symposia that have been held.

TBILISI'S KURDISH THEATER PREPARES TOUR

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 3 March 1982 page 4 has a 400-word piece by K. Rasoyev, with photos, on the current work of Tbilisi's Kurdish National Theater, which has already put on several plays. The troupe consists mostly of amateurs--housewives, students, factory workers participating in their spare time. It is now preparing for a tour to Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Armenia. There are over 26,000 Kurds living in Georgia.

POOR GEORGIAN TEXTBOOKS, LACK OF HISTORY INSTRUCTION DECRIED

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 7 March 1982 page 3 carries Mukhran Machavariani's 1,400-word speech at the Georgian party-economic aktiv 1 March on the occasion of the awarding of the Red Banner. Quoting Iakob Gogebashvili, the 19th-century founder of Georgian education, the speaker states that no language can survive and prosper unless it is used in the sciences. Unfortunately, school geography, chemistry, physics, mathematics, and history textbooks are written in such wretched Georgian (because most of them are translations) that they discourage both teachers and pupils. Machavariani then decries the skimpiness of Georgian history instruction in the public schools--"Did our ancestors struggle only that today our children know nothing of our past, which was defended with blood?"

Commenting on Georgia's young people in literature and the arts, he notes that all they lack is experience and someone to show them the right path. Big efforts are now underway to cure the disorders resulting from that period of time whose numerous mistakes left people "spiritually crippled."

Machavariani then focuses on the need for more and better translation efforts to make the world's literature available in Georgian. Unfortunately, there is a serious lack of dictionaries necessary for the purpose--no adequate ones even for Georgian-Russian, Armenian-Georgian, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Arabic, Spanish, and Italian--all languages of peoples with whom Georgians have been so intimately related in the past.

The speaker also makes a brief suggestion that the grades of secondary school certificates not be counted in deciding admission to institutions of higher learning. The matter has been discussed at length but no decisions made. The experiment was all right in theory, but in practice there have been more negative effects than positive.

PROFESSOR HITS 'DUPLICITY' IN GEORGIAN LIFE

[Editorial Report] Tbilisi KOMUNISTI in Georgian on 16 March 1982 page 3 under the new rubric "Prophylactic Measures Will Help Us Prevent Crime" carries Tbilisi University Professor D. Kalandadze's 2,800-word article titled "Duplicity Is the Source of Evil." In it he equates duplicity with mask-wearing, with hypocrisy and betrayal of one's people--an evil that Georgia's classic poets blamed for the nation's disintegration and that Georgia's legendary heroes battled to destroy. One of its many forms is "Bonapartism," and it is practiced by the imperialists and hegemonists.

Does it exist in today's Socialist Georgia? Yes, despite the progress that has been made in the past 10 years, and even though thousands of unworthy members were expelled from the party after the 25th CPSU Congress. For many of the two-faced among us have wormed their way into positions of power and trust. Former 26 Commissars Rayispolkom Chairman Kobakhidze, for one, was unmasked and brought to justice, but how many others might there be--those who clothe reactionary content in socialist form, who engage in "bizness" dealings and "build Potemkin villages," who preach interethnic brotherhood in public but

quite the opposite in private, and who write anyonymous letters slandering Soviet policies and way of life?

Experience shows that in an era when the subjective factor is growing, catching and punishing wrongdoers is not enough. Preventive measures are necessary. The honest must be rallied to be more active than the dishonest. "Society's orchestra must resound strong, without dissonance."

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REGIONAL

LOSS AND THEFT OF SHIPPED GOODS ON BALTIC RAILROAD INCREASES

Who is to Blame

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 14 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by V. Zagorelskiy, Baltic railroad commercial inspector: "Why are Goods Disappearing"]

As commercial inspectors we often have to face a situation like this: the goods have been shipped but did not reach the recipient. So after counting women's woolen suits in one of the railroad cars at the Shkirotava station it was discovered that a large part of them was missing. [Other] recipients did not get the garden spreaders which according to documents were shipped to them from the Riga freight station. This, unfortunately, does not end the list of similar cases that happened on the Baltic railroad last year.

Particularly frequent disappearances of goods occur in the Riga division. The losses from inadequate storage have reached here more than 150,000 roubles last year. Workers of the Elgava section, where similar losses have exceeded 60,000 roubles and were four times higher than in 1980, also deserve a serious blame.

What, then, are the causes of shortages, damage, theft and other losses of transported goods?

Year after year, the volume of goods transported on the Baltic main line is growing. At the same time the relative weight of finished products increases in these shipments, such as various equipment, consumer goods, and export and import products. Safety requirements for these and other valuable goods are accordingly also increasing.

These changes, as we see, are not everywhere given proper consideration, however. Administration, party, trade union and other public organizations as well as peoples inspectors of a number of rail transportation enterprises are still paying little attention to the creation of the necessary conditions for safe storage of goods in transit, on stations, container platforms and freight yards. Many of these places are not enclosed, and in many of them pass regulations are being violated and fire protection alarm signals are not sufficiently provided.

Such negligence, carelessness and mismanagement are only playing into the hands of people who have a weakness for the state property. Worst of all, even railroad personnel can sometimes be found among them as, for example, was the case at the Riga-Prechou II and Shkirotava stations. Insufficient protection of valuable goods in transit is contributing to theft to a large degree.

The railroad is also suffering great losses because of the inadequate security arrangements on stations adjacent to Ventspilis and Riga-Krasta ports. Shortages of shipped goods are particularly large here. And how to avoid them, if the station is slow in completing the shipping and receiving staff. It often happens that in loading valuable imported goods three railroad cars are being simultaneously handled by only one man, proceeding from one car to another. Naturally, he can make a mistake which in fact is what happens. As a result, we are losing goods worth thousands of roubles.

However, to organize the work of shipping and receiving personnel more efficiently is getting increasingly more difficult on many other stations as well. There is a consistent shortage of it, and a great turnover. However, there is nothing to be surprised about it. The requirements have sharply increased for these workers in recent years, but little has been done to improve their working conditions and relaxation. They often have to work in a cold and wind, but by far not all stations provide them a chance to warm up. And not always the night shift of shipping and receiving personnel is provided with hot food. In a word, these problems have to be given more attention.

Considerable losses occur through the fault of shippers and recipients of goods. Inadequate containers and careless packing is frequently used in transporting the goods.

Confusion often arises in cases where various departments are involved. For example, let's take the Riga freight station and Riga's autokombinat No. 1. Shipping documents here were not properly issued as required, and as a result it frequently happens that a shipment which according to the documents should already have left the station is actually still in the warehouses of the autokombinat.

For a better safeguarding of transported goods, improved locking and sealing methods are presently being introduced. They certainly will prove to be useful. But this is not only a matter of seals. First of all it is necessary that anyone responsible for the safety of goods would develop proper concern for his work. Enterprise managers, party organizations and peoples inspection groups must develop in their collectives an attitude of impatience with those who like to squander and plunder the state property.

There is no question that it is good when commercial inspectors are making systematic checks of goods in storage. But there is also a great deal that a general public can do. At the present time there are more than four hundred public inspectors only on those branches of railroads that are on the Latvian territory. However, their activities leave more to be desired.

It is also necessary to improve the cooperation between the railroad and transportation militia workers. Only by simultaneous and friendly efforts of all who are dealing with railroad shipments will we be able to cover all the loopholes for the plunderers of state property, and secure the delivery of all goods to their destination in complete safety.

More Reaction to Losses

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Related article by A. Parshin: "Shipped goods lost"; from the column "At a sharp angle"]

In recent years there have been an increased number of goods that were shipped on the Elgava section of the Baltic railroad (section manager Ya. Ya. Rachko) and disappeared in transit and storage, or were stolen. An investigation made by the republic's peoples inspection committee and the Latvian SSR prosecutor's office has established that in comparison with 1979, when there have been three cases of unprotected shipments valued more than 10,000 roubles, their number has increased to 26 in 1980 and the damage already has reached 53,000 roubles. The matters were even worse last year--goods were allowed to disappear in 105 cases and their losses exceeded 191,000 roubles.

Did the section management know of this unfortunate situation? It obviously knew. But instead of taking strong measures to assure the safety of goods, it went to cover up the facts about the losses in this case.

An investigation has revealed that on the Elgava road section there was a lack of the required order in the places of storage and processing of goods. Freight yards and container platforms on the main Elgava, Ventspilis and Liepaya stations processing the goods are in an unsatisfactory condition. Inadequate enclosure of yards, violation of pass regulations, the absence of tresles for supervising the truck transports, and defective fire and security protection signals--all this certainly did not contribute to the safe storage of goods. As the investigation has indicated, the safety of goods was in a particularly unsatisfactory condition on the Ventspilis station (station manager V.P. Kravtsov). Here the volumes of shipped goods have increased sharply. There was a need to introduce order in the work and the cooperation of technical and commercial offices. This did not happen, however. As a result, the rolling stock was immobilized in numerous cases, and cars separated from corresponding documents were dispatched as empty even though they contained goods. In October 1980 a tank car with motor oil arrived from Bakou but was sent to be discharged only after 57 days, when it was discovered that the tank car was in fact empty. Where did the motor oil go nobody knows, as this was not formally recorded in a commercial statement and no investigation of it was made. As a result, 54.1 tons of freight were lost and the damage amounted to 10,500 roubles.

Here are a few additional similar facts. Because of technical office workers carelessness a tank car with olive oil was dispatched as empty to the Kretinga station. When it returned to Ventspilis, it turned out that it indeed did not contain oil. What has become of it nobody knows. And again, no formal

commercial statement was made concerning the loss of 20.3 tons of an important product, valued at 29,638 roubles.

At the Ventspilis station a vicious practice has taken root in the disposal of goods without documents and in breaking the regulations. Tank cars with oil products, without proper documents, without establishing to whom the shipment belongs, and without the permission of the railroad administration have been sent for unloading to the trans-shipping oil base.

At the peoples inspection committee meeting the station master T. Kravtsov was trying to explain the resulting situation by indicating that there has been a delay in the restoration of the station and that with an increase in the shipping turnover, the station is not in a position to "digest" such an amount of goods. The restoration has indeed been delayed. But the main reason for the poor security in the storage of goods is nevertheless to be attributed to the fact that he did not properly organize work and was displaying conciliatory attitude toward the violations by station workers of their assigned duties and obligations. Guilty here also is the Elgava railroad section administration which was not exigent enough in dealing with its shipping department and the stations under its jurisdiction.

For serious neglect of duties in performing work to assure the safety of shipped goods, a reprimand was given to the manager of Elgava section, comrade Rachko, on orders from the Baltic railroad administration. A strong reprimand was also given to the Ventspilis station master, comrade Kravtsov. In addition, the Latvian SSR peoples inspection committee gave him a monetary fine.

Not so long ago a meeting of active party members was held at the Elgava railroad section, with the workers militia and peoples inspectors participating. A serious and impartial discussion took place about the violations having to do with the safety of shipped goods, disclosed by the investigations. Concrete measures to eliminate the shortcomings have been worked out. They are currently in a process of being carried out.

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